ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,634—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.V.L.GANGES	4726	T. F. Creery	14th March
B.M. CALEDONIA	7526	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	6707	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	18th "
B.V.L. CLYDE	4130	H. T. Weigheil	25th "
B.M.L.CALEDONIA	7526	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5063	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY. 5 P. M.
† GANGES	4726	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked P. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
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Bombay, 11th February 1896.

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ELEKTRA	F. Kossovich	3,185	350	7th May '96
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E. DE BAILLOU,
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Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

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Agents.

Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. GOVINDRAM GIRDHARIDAS has contracted TO SELL all that piece or parcel of Leasehold land together with the messuages chawls and buildings standing thereon, admeasuring six thousand seven hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts, situate at Sewree in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New Survey No. 1-3414, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal rates and taxes under Ward F, Ward Nos. 1117 (2) and 1117 (3) Street Nos. 45 (A) and 45 (B), and which said piece is bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by a private passage separating the property belonging to the Jubilee Mill Co., Ld., from the premises now agreed to be sold, on the west partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and partly by that of Dorabji Khurestji Shroff, on the north by a strip of land of the breadth of 15 feet reserved by the said Dorabji Khurestji Saroff for a private passage separating the said premises from the property of the Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on the south partly by the property of Memon Hajee Ismail Allarakhia and partly by a public road known as Gowan and partly by the property of the said Mancherji Framji Cama.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.—Dated this 11th day of March, 1896.

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for Purchaser.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the it of Bombay, up to 2 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1896, for the work of constructing Market Bezaries Quarters and Coal and Store Room for the Fire Brigade Station at Colaba.

2. Form of Tender, &c., may on payment of Re. 1 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 208 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Co-tract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contracto whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

THE DAMODAR LUKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th March, 1896, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Damodar Lukhmidas as a Director of the Company, in the place of Mr. Vasanji Damodar.

IV. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 30th March, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી એંડ કંપની,
i. e. LUKHMIDAS KHIMJI & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 11th March, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE BUILDING STREET.
Nos. 51, 53, 121, GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th March, 1896 at 4 p.m., on the premise, the whole of the materials of the said buildings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Sale of a splendid Semi-grand Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne Almira, Books, Trunks, Wearing Apparel, set of E.P. Spoons and Forks, Cutlery, &c.

Under instructions Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the property of the late J. W. Russell, Esq., consisting of a splendid full-toned semi-grand piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, almirah, tin-trunk, portmanteau, deal-box, set of best plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, biscuit-box, napkin-rings, books, wearing apparel, &c,

---

By order of P. C. H. Snow, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on THURSDAY, the 17th March, 1896, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1897.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th March, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India.
Rs. 35-8 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

ATTENTION!
THE DATE—SATURDAY, MARCH 14TH.
A GREAT AND GLORIOUS NIGHT'S AMUSEMENT.
Return and Grand Opening Performance of
MR. HUDSON'S
NEW SURPRISE PARTY.
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
A Lightning Performance, Exquisitely Staged, with a fund of humour and pathos in itself irresistible.

And carefully note that our Unique Organisation can only appear for a short Season only, and there will be a complete change of programme every second performance.

14 STAR ARTISTS,

Who have just completed the most phenomenal success on record at the Theatre Royal, Calcutta, having performed continuously every night for

5 CONSECUTIVE MONTHS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Rs. 3, 2, and 1. Reserved Seats Rs. 4, booked at SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance commences at 9-15 precisely.

THOS. P. HUDSON.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 12th and 13th March, 1896, for the purpose of BALLOTING for THREE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay in place of The Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Macdonell, Mr. H. W. Uloth and Mr. S. M. Moses, whose term of Office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1896.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 28th February 1896.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. F. H. T. ORFORD SHERMAN of Bombay, dated 7th June, 1895, is hereby CANCELLED, (he having tendered his resignation) and is substituted by a Power of Attorney this day granted to Mr. CHARLES MARQUIS, who will sign "Per Procuration" CUTLER PALMER & Co.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney for
MESSRS. CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
of London and India.

Calcutta, 27th February, 1896.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever, which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage.

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

NAVY CONTRACTS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FRESH MEAT, BREAD and VEGETABLES to H. M. Ships and Vessels at Bombay. Forms and particulars for Tenders may be obtained on application at the Commander-in-Chief's Office, 2 Marine Lines. No Tender will be received later than Noon on the 26th instant.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1896, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th March to the 2nd April, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Esplanade Road, on THURSDAY, the 19th March, 1896, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th March to the 2nd April, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1896.

RICHARD HAWORTH & Co.,

MANCHESTER,

ESTABLISHED 1830.

SPINNERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND FINISHERS OF
GREY SHIRTINGS.
GREY DRILLS.
WHITE SHIRTINGS.
WHITE LONGCLOTHS.
DYED ITALIANS.
DYED SILKETTES.
COTTON FLANNELS.
CRETONNES, &c., &c.

WARDEN & Co.,

AGENTS

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

OFFICES:—27, Hummum Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English-built CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fuiker. of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring CANOE-LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker. of Salisbury.

One new English-built Half C. Spring Light Victoria with front seat, suitable for one or pair, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side-light BRUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.

Second-hand LADAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style seat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Château d'Ay.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
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WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jeres.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith, N. B.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith, N. B.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
FELICE SCHEIBLER.	Milan.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vienna.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
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J. & B. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
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CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz.
"For India" „ Rs. 76 „ Rs. 40 „
For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs.	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„ 4,500,000	= „	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 4,020,000	= „	8,40,000

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie, Square South, Calcutta.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION 1896,

INCLUDING
CEYLON AND OTHER CROWN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.
EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S. W.

PROPRIETORS:
THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:—IMRE KIRALFY.
DIRECTORS:
PAUL CREMIEU-JAVAL, Esq., Chairman.
IMRE KIRALFY, Esq., Managing Director.
HAROLD THOMAS-HARTLEY, Esq.
JAMES MARSHALL FRESHWATER, Esq.
SECRETARY:
HERMAN HART, Esq.

HONORARY COMMITTEE:—
His Grace The Duke of Newcastle.
The Marquis of Ailesbury.
The Earl of Warwick and Brooke.
Colonel, The Earl of Dundonald.
Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.
Viscount Sidmouth.
Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Lord Auckland.
Lord Harris, G.C.I.E.
&c., &c., &c.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

THE great success attending the EMPIRE of INDIA EXHIBITION of 1895, has induced the Directors of The London Exhibitions, Limited, to hold another, even larger and far more elaborate, Exhibition of the economic wealth of our great Eastern Dependencies, during the Season of 1896.

At the forthcoming Exhibition, every endeavour will be made to present in a most complete manner, the Products and Manufactures, Arts and Industries, of the different parts of India, as well as those of Ceylon, Burmah and other Asiatic Dependencies.

The Exhibition of 1896 will be opened early in May next, for a period of about five months, and will be held at the Earl's Court Exhibition Grounds, which cover an area of over 22 acres.

The three main Exhibition Buildings are fine examples of Indian architecture and are surrounded by beautifully-designed Gardens, with a Lake on which electric Launches carry visitors to and fro. The best Military Bands will perform throughout the day, and at night thousands of electric and other lights lend enchantment and brilliancy to the scene. Restaurants and Buffets are plentifully provided in convenient places In brief, the excellent arrangements which tended to make the Exhibition of 1895 one of the most attractive public resorts in the Metropolis, will be maintained and augmented for 1896.

Diplomas will be awarded for excellence of exhibits.

Few Exhibitions ever held in London have offered greater advantages to exhibitors, and it is intended to make this series of Exhibitions unequalled in this respect. In proof of the appreciation of the efforts made by the Directors of The London Exhibitions, Limited, it may be stated that though the Exhibition of 1895 did not open until the 30th May, it was visited in less than five months by 2,141,926 persons.

Intending Exhibitors may obtain all particulars on application to the Bombay Office, Hummum Street, Fort.

R. A. WILLIS, Agent,
For THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS COMPANY.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies, LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
Chairman.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s.
per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to

BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.....	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL.....	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	„ 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
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OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden; and Cawnpore.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCY—MURREE.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, year ended 31st December, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110 0 0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,540 12 5
Deposits.....	„	97,19,934 10 5
Bankers Balances.....	„	11,749 2 6
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,549 0 5
Sundries	„	1,13,006 2 11
Total.....	Rs.	1,40,86,849 13 1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,989 10 2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,86,145 9 4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19,08,402 9 4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130 15 2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,931 1 1
Total.....	Rs.	1,40,86,549 13 1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6 and 3 months respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	30,000	600	all	10 pr. ct.	1,415
Bank of Bengal	40,000	600	all	10 pr. ct.	1,305xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,376
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{15,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10. p.c.	136
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartr'd Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£14 to 15
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	650
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Belgaum)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	89
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	35	860
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	540
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	736
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	835
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25×Rs15	660
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	650
Curri m b hoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	825
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.35	550
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	13
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	590
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,425
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	480
Indian Manfc.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,290
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	525
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	685
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manockjee Spinning Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.16	227½
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,070
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	850
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs65	850
Leopold	2,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	252xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,090xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,225
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	405
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,690
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	160
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,200
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50}	{250 / 50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	535
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	457½
Presidency Mills Co Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,370
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	750
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,275
Sholapore Mills	500	500	1,000	50	1,700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	870
Southern India	1,000	500	500	...	115
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dvd Rs 15	380
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 15	227½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	380
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	630
Samoon and Alliance	800	80	500	dvd Rs30	760
Union Spinning					
Land Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	450
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	...	100
Venlshunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	785
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	20

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2
B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	137
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125xd
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	175
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Reul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	11	160
Colaba	1,800	200	200	12	190
East India	350	1,000	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
English Press and Manfg ...	400	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
Fort	150	200	...	dvd Rs 8	117½
French	300	5,000	500	25+80	1150
Harvey and Kabsapathy	450	500	500	dvd Rs40	375
Hingol Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	600
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	100
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	760
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	1824
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	5524
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	1181
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	500
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	545
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16	70
Volkart	...	1,000	10	12	20
				dvd Rs6	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	{1,750 / ...}	100	100	15 / 75	280
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	137
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,125
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,310
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	64
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	...	5[illegible]
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	...	500	5 pr. ct	500
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	197½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts &Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	352½
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	152
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Nasik Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	105
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	485
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	1,190
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,125
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	12
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	29

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26-10 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	26-2
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-3
Do. do. new	,,	26-1
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-3
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-6
Sovereigns	,,	16-12
Do. Dragons	,,	16-11
Silver 7	,,	92
1799 Do.	,,	92-20

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Shahar.
Departure of Transport Dilwara.
Western India Lawn Tennis Championship Meeting.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute: Lecture by Mr. Justice Jardine on Anglo-Indian Poetry, 8 p.m.
Nasick Orphanage: Sale of Work at Mrs. Chart's, Mount Road, 10 a.m. to 1. p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Lorenzo left the dock yesterday, and the steamer Nawab on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Osburn entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Saghalien yesterday; the steamer Tokio left it yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, and Australia, per extra s. s. Saghalien, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day (Thursday).

A LECTURE.—Mr. Sadashiv Pandurang Kelkar will deliver a lecture, in Marathi, at the Prarthana-Samaj Mandir, at 6 o'clock, this evening. Subject: "Brahmoism and Brahmanism." All are invited to attend.

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—We are requested by the honorary secretaries of this charity to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following additional donation to the above fund:—A 4 per cent. Port Trust Bond of Rs. 500 from Mr. Madhavdas Premji, on the occasion of the marriage of his son, Mr. Runchordas.

THEFT AT RIDGE ROAD.—Mr. H. S. Symons, residing at Ridge Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday night, the theft of a prize-cup (Bheema Cup), valued at Rs. 800, from the drawing-room. The cup was found missing on Tuesday night, at 10 o'clock, by Mr. Symons, who called in the police. While the servants' quarters were being searched early yesterday morning, the cup was found lying near a small tree in the compound by the hamal, Jeevan Jairam. The police are making inquiry as to who could have removed the cup from the drawing-room of the bungalow.

ROBBING A SLEEPING MAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Vithoo Narayen, a Hindu, was charged before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a gold ear-ring, valued at Rs. 8, from the person of Cooshna Cheema, residing at Parel Road. It appears that, about 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, complainant was lying asleep on the verandah of his house, when he suddenly felt a pull at his ear, and on getting up, found his ear-ring missing, and the accused, covered with a quilt, standing close by. Complainant raised an alarm, and seized accused, when the latter threw away the ear-ring and attempted to decamp, but was secured by complainant with the assistance of two other men, who had awakened on hearing the alarm. The magistrate sentenced accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

TRANSFER OF MR. CHARLES TODD FROM LONAULI.—A Lonauli correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—Some thirty minutes prior to the arrival of the 15 o'clock up passenger train from Poona, to-day, quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled on the platform for the purpose of bidding Mr. Todd farewell on his transfer to Bhusawal. Mr. and Mrs. Todd during their stay at Lonauli had by their genial manner and sympathetic consideration endeared themselves to one and all with whom they came in contact, and, indeed, they were exceedingly popular. Many of the ladies present were visibly affected, and sorrow was depicted on the countenance of all present at loosing two such dear friends. The testimonial subscribed for presentation to Mr. Todd will be handed to him hereafter. One of the staff presented Mrs. Todd with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. As the train was moving out of the station, one of the traffic employes, an old exile from Erin, called for three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Todd, which were heartily given.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—The weekly meeting of the Committee was held yesterday, when Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. S. Rebsch, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, and Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Harkisondas Narottamdas, Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and K. M. Shroff. The Municipal Commissioner was unavoidably absent. The Committee recorded a letter from Mr. Secretary Curtis, stating that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council re-appointed Mr. S. Rebsch and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., to be members of the Standing Committee. Committee considered the letter from the Acting Commissioner on the subject of the suit now pending in the High Court against the G. I. P. Railway, which arose in 1894, by reason of the company having prevented Municipal servants from executing repairs to a water main. It was resolved to refer the matter to a Sub-Committee, consisting of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Mr. Vincent, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. S. Rebsch. After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

BURGLARY AT THE KALBADAVIE ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wilson brought up on remand and again charged Jetha Ladha, Ooka Oojoom and Dwarkaprasad Ramchandan, all reputed burglars, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to commit burglary by night for theft by breaking into the banking firm, belonging to Mr. Joharimul Mulchund, at Kalbadavie Road. Mr. Kanga, of Messrs. Bhaishunker, Binshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution on behalf of Jugmandas, and the below did not appear. The case was entirely different. I was of opinion, however, that if this was an ordinary suit, the amendment should have been allowed on payment of the day's costs and allowing the defendant time, if necessary, to meet the case as, based on a promissory note. The discretion allowed to the court under section 53 would have been rightly and reasonably exercised in that case as otherwise the plaintiff would be out of court owing to an unfortunate mistake or misapprehension in not suing on the promissory note from the beginning. The plaintiff could not now withdraw the suit and file a fresh one on the promissory note as he had waited till almost the last day of the limitation period, and the claim is now barred. But it is further contended that the Court cannot make the amendment in the present case, as the leave obtained to file it under section 8 of the Act only refers to the cause of action as stated in the plaint, and the Court became seized of the case and obtained jurisdiction to try it only because of the leave granted. The grant of leave to file a suit under section 8 on a cause of action, which has arisen within the jurisdiction, but against a defendant resident abroad, is analogous to the leave granted under section 12 of the Letters Patent, and the cases decided under this latter section are clearly applicable to cases arising under section 8 of our Act. I think I am concluded by authority, and I have no power to allow the amendment of the cause of action to one on a promissory note, passed on the 17th January 1893, and the more so when it is considered that the promissory note was not passed for any money lent to defendants on that day, but for moneys paid, if at all, on behalf of the defendant to two of his creditors on some other transactions, involving an account between him and those creditors. It has been held that the granting of leave to sue is a judicial act, which affords the very foundation of the jurisdiction that the court obtains to try the suit, or in the words of Couch, C.J., it has the effect of giving a jurisdiction to the court which it otherwise would not have. (13, Bengal L.R., page 101.) In Rampartab's case Mr. Justice Telang lays down in very general terms that in suits, for which leave to sue is necessary, the plaint cannot be afterwards amended, that the grant of the leave must be held to relate only to the cause of action described in the plaint, and that such leave is not available to confer jurisdiction in respect of a substantially different cause of action, and that in respect of such different cause of action, leave under clause 12 cannot be granted after the institution of the suit. No doubt, in the affidavit in the present suit the promissory note is referred to, the suit was based solely on a promissory note having been passed, and although it is somewhat perplexing to know why the draftsman did not base the his case on the promissory note itself, the court must hold that the statement of claim, as set forth in the plaint, must only be looked to, and the leave was granted with reference to that statement of claim only. The Court regret, cannot therefore allow the amendment proposed, and I am of opinion that it has no power in a case like this to exercise its discretion in favour of the amendment. The suit, as it stands, fails on the admission of the plaintiff that the money was lent long prior to the date of the promissory note, i.e., long before the 17th January 1893. Suit dismissed with costs, Rs. 51, to the defendant's pleader.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd March:—

Read letter from the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. Macdonell, dated 27th February 1896, resigning his seat at the Board of the Trustees in consequence of his early departure from Bombay.

Resolution.—To be recorded. The Trustees much regret Mr. Macdonell's retirement from the Board.

Submitted letter from the Acting First Assistant, Magnetical Department, Government Observatory, No. 67, dated 26th February 1896, reporting that Mr. Charles Chambers, Director of the Government Observatory, died at about 2 a.m., that day. The papers having been circulated, were not read.

Resolution.—The Trustees received this intelligence with great regret.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 28th February 1896, reporting, with reference to the arrangement for water-supply at the Bulk Oil Installation, Mody Bay South Reclamation that the cost of lifting the 4" main from Cochin Street and re-laying the same in Fort Street, will be about Rs. 635, that of a 2" galvanised wrought-iron pipe from the end of the 4" pipe to the east end of the South Reclamation Rs. 842, that of a 3" cast-iron pipe instead of the 2" wrought-iron pipe extra Rs. 420, recommending that the extra charge be incurred and the 3" pipe be provided with two hydrants on the wharf; adding that a fire hydrant would be a great safeguard in case of fire on board any of the boats lying in the mud or on the slope of the north side of the Reclamation; and observing that it would be difficult to extinguish a fire if the tide were out and no water available.

Resolution.—The cost of re-laying the main in Fort Street, amounting to Rs. 635, is sanctioned as a charge to Revenue Contingent Works and that of extending it by a 3" pipe to the east end of the South Reclamation (Rs. 1,262) is also sanctioned, and should be treated as an addition to the sanctioned estimate for adapting the Reclamation to traffic. In applying to the Municipal Commissioner for sanction to lay the branch in Fort Street, it should be intimated that, should the branch be used for other buildings in that street, not the property of the Trustees, it is understood the Municipality will take it over at a valuation, but in the meantime it will be metered at the west end. The supply to the premises leased to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. should be charged for by meter.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th Feb. 1896.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 28th Feb. 1896.	For week ending 28th Feb. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 28th Feb. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	908	16	906
,, ,, out of ,,	13	916	12	915
,, transported	15	538	18	594
,, attended to	1	63	..	59
,, warped	2	79	1	78

IT is satisfactory, writes the *Englishman*, to note that at Saturday's meeting of the Faculty of Arts, the three-prime movers in the recent University incident Dr. Ashutosh Muckerji, Babu Cali Charan Banerji, and the Hon. Mr. A. M. Bose, failed to secure re-election to the Syndicate. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee and Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Rahaman were also among the unsuccessful candidates. The new syndics are the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., Mr. J. H. Gilliland, the Hon. Nawab Syud Amir Hossein, and the Hon. Mr. H. H. Risley, and the names afford an indication that common-sense will at last find its way into the deliberations of the governing body. The 5th member of the Syndicate is Dr. Mahendra Lal Sirkar, who after defeating Father Lafont for the Presidency of the Faculty, by the narrow majority of the two votes, found himself, singularly enough, at the bottom of the list of successful candidates at the second election. We must congratulate him on his escape from the rude wave of misfortune that has overwhelmed his colleagues, although we are afraid that he will hardly find the society of the new Syndicate to his liking after the stirring scenes of the past few weeks.

THE RACE antagonism and ill-feeling that have been roused by the injudicious proceedings taken against Mr. Griffiths by the late Syndicate of the Calcutta University, the *Englishman* says, received an amusing illustration during the meeting. Two European gentlemen who were successively proposed as syndics, declared their inability to accept the honour, remarking in the stereotyped form that they must "decline to be nominated." The astonishment of the Faculty was great when a Hindu Fellow rose to order to call attention to the disgraceful insult that had just been put upon the Syndicate and the University, and in tones that quivered with excitement moved for an immediate apology. The room was at once filled with deafening shouts of "Shame" and "Apologise!" from the Native members present, and it was not until the uproar had subsided that the cause of the speaker's indignation was discovered. It appeared that the learned Fellow, whose knowledge of English would seem to be on a par with his tact and discretion, was labouring under the delusion that each of the gentlemen in question had declared that he "declined to (sic) the ignominy," with a strong accent on the second syllable of "ignominy;" and hence his righteous indignation. The motion, we need hardly add, was not pressed, the insult remained unavenged, and those who had been so exceedingly "previous" with their shouts of approval, returned home, it is to be hoped, both sadder and wiser men.

THE POWERS OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT TO AMEND A PLAINT.

AT the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, second Judge, the case of Govind Ramchander vs. Shridhur Vithal Wagley has been heard. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, with Mr. Sakardande, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Cowasji Sethna.

His Honour, the Second Judge, in delivering judgment, said: This case involves an important question of law as to the powers of the court to amend a plaint that is filed against a defendant, resident abroad, on obtaining leave to sue under section 8 of the Small Causes Court Act. The plaint specifically states that on the 17th of January 1893 the plaintiff "lent to the defendant one thousand rupees payable on demand," and claims Rs. 1,359-10-8 including interest. The affidavit on which the leave to sue has been granted states "the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of Rs. 1,000 for a promissory note, passed in Bombay on the 17th January 1893." It was, however, admitted by the plaintiff and his pleader that as a matter of fact no money was lent by the plaintiff to the defendant on the 17th of January, as alleged in the plaint, but that on that day a promissory note was passed in consideration of moneys due by the defendant to the plaintiff's brother in 1891 and to one Sudoba Raghunath in 1890—on two promissory notes for Rs. 300 and Rs. 400, respectively. The suit was filed on the 10th January 1896, and no loan having been admittedly made, as alleged in the plaint in 1893, the claim, as on a cause of action for money lent, would be consequently barred by limitation. The plaintiff's pleader therefore applied for an amendment of the plaint by adding the words "for which the defendant passed a promissory note" to the first para. of the plaint. The amendment proposed is objected to by the defendant under section 53 of the code, and under the ruling of Mr. Justice Telang in the suit of Rampertab Samratroy vs. Premsukh Chandamul, I.L.R. 15, Bombay, page 93. The amendment as proposed lays the case open to the remark that the first portion of the para. 1 as to the moneys lent on the 17th January 1893 is admittedly incorrect and false, so that the amendment, if any, should be to change the cause of action from that of money lent to a suit on a promissory note. On behalf of the defence, it has been strongly contested that such an amendment would convert a suit of one character into a suit of another and inconsistent character under section 53, and should not be allowed as the issues to be tried would be entirely different. I was of opinion, however, that if this was an ordinary suit, the amendment should have been allowed on payment of the day's costs and allowing the defendant time, if necessary, to meet the case as, based on a promissory note. The discretion allowed to the court under section 53 would have been rightly and reasonably exercised in that case as otherwise the plaintiff would be out of court owing to an unfortunate mistake or misapprehension in not suing on the promissory note from the beginning. The plaintiff could not now withdraw the suit and file a fresh one on the promissory note as he had waited till almost the last day of the limitation period, and the claim is now barred. But it is further contended that the Court cannot make the amendment in the present case, as the leave obtained to file it under section 8 of the Act only refers to the cause of action as stated in the plaint, and the Court became seized of the case and obtained jurisdiction to try it only because of the leave granted. The grant of leave to file a suit under section 8 on a cause of action, which has arisen within the jurisdiction, but against a defendant resident abroad, is analogous to the leave granted under section 12 of the Letters Patent, and the cases decided under this latter section are clearly applicable to cases arising under section 8 of our Act. I think I am concluded by authority, and I have no power to allow the amendment of the cause of action to one on a promissory note, passed on the 17th January 1893, and the more so when it is considered that the promissory note was not passed for any money lent to defendants on that day, but for moneys paid, if at all, on behalf of the defendant to two of his creditors on some other transactions, involving an account between him and those creditors. It has been held that the granting of leave to sue is a judicial act, which affords the very foundation of the jurisdiction that the court obtains to try the suit, or in the words of Couch, C.J., it has the effect of giving a jurisdiction to the court which it otherwise would not have. (13, Bengal L.R., page 101.) In Rampartab's case Mr. Justice Telang lays down in very general terms that in suits, for which leave to sue is necessary, the plaint cannot be afterwards amended, that the grant of the leave must be held to relate only to the cause of action described in the plaint, and that such leave is not available to confer jurisdiction in respect of a substantially different cause of action, and that in respect of such different cause of action, leave under clause 12 cannot be granted after the institution of the suit. No doubt, in the affidavit in the present suit the promissory note is referred to, the suit was based solely on a promissory note having been passed, and although it is somewhat perplexing to know why the draftsman did not base the his case on the promissory note itself, the court must hold that the statement of claim, as set forth in the plaint, must only be looked to, and the leave was granted with reference to that statement of claim only. The Court regret, cannot therefore allow the amendment proposed, and I am of opinion that it has no power in a case like this to exercise its discretion in favour of the amendment. The suit, as it stands, fails on the admission of the plaintiff that the money was lent long prior to the date of the promissory note, i.e., long before the 17th January 1893. Suit dismissed with costs, Rs. 51, to the defendant's pleader.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A REFERENCE BY THE COMMISSIONER AND CONSUL-GENERAL FOR UGANDA.

IMPERATRIX VS. JUMA FAKIR AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a reference to this court by Mr. E. K. Berkeley, her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul General for Uganda, who, under the provisions of articles 74 and 75 of the Africa Order in Council, 1889, submitted the sentences he had passed upon the two accused for review. The accused were convicted of taking part in operations of war for and aiding and abetting Kabarega in carrying on a rebellion against the Kingdom of Uganda and the Protecting Power, and of being engaged at the same time in slave trading; and were sentenced to two and three years' imprisonment, respectively. Mr. Young with Mr. Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan] (appointed by the court) appeared for the accused; and the Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate General, with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Berkeley in his reference said: In the early part of this year information came to hand that certain Arab caravans were passing up from the south-west of Uganda, between Uganda and Lakes Albert Edward and Albert into Unyoro with arms and ammunition for Kabarega against the King of Unyoro, then at war with Uganda and with her Majesty the Queen. There were various parties all work ingunder an Arab named Khalfau. Steps were at once taken to intercept them. On the 20th of May a patrol came across one of the parties who opened fire on them and got away wounding several men of the patrol. In June Lieutenant Vandelen, Scots Guards, surprised the rear division camp of these parties in Unyoro itself. He captured a quantity of gunpowder and blew up some more; he also delivered a number of slaves (women and children that had been bought by these traders). All the traders, however, got away, securing at the same time a certain number of slaves, but a party of them were shortly afterwards intercepted and captured by Captain Putteney, Scots Guards, in charge of a Government station further south. The two accused were in command of this party and as will be observed from their evidence, although they at first pleaded not guilty, they subsequently admitted having been concerned in powder removing and slave trading. It may be added that ample further evidence could have been adduced as to these facts, but the accused were in reality only concerned to prove that they were not with the party that fired on the Government patrol on May 20th.

The following is Mr. Berkeley's judgment in the case:—It seems to the court clear that both accused were engaged in removing powder in Unyoro knowing the trade in powder to be illegal and further knowing that Kabarega was in open warfare with Uganda and the Protecting Power. It is not proved that they were present among those who fired on the patrol at the Misisi river, but their avoidance of the recognised stations and their own confession bring them both as punishable under sections 48 and 50 of the Order in Council. Urzee bin Sulleman has moreover confessed to buying slaves in Unyoro. The slaves themselves assert that they were brought away against their wish. Both accused are amenable to the jurisdiction of this court in either of the provisions of the Africa Order in Council, 1892. The court, therefo re, considering that the above name Juma bin Fakir and Urzee bin Sulleman stand convicted before the court for that they did take part in operations of war by aiding and abetting Kabarega in carrying a war, insurrection, or rebellion against the kingdom of Uganda and the Protecting Power; and that moreover Urzee bin Suleman stands convicted further for that he was engaged at the same time in slave trading. Thereupon the court sentences Urzee bin Sulleman to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three years, and Juma bin Fakir to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years.

Mr. Young, on behalf of the accused, argued that the evidence on which the accused had been convicted was insufficient. This court did not sit as a court of advice to tell the Consular Court what evidence it should have carefully looked to. If the Consular Court did not take the proper evidence, the accused must be acquitted. Not only was there no proof that these men were British subjects, but the learned counsel said the courts below did not themselves believe that the accused were British subjects. They were neither subjects of nor under the Queen's protectorate in any way. They were people who were not denizens at all. Mr. Young said that, although the "onus" did not lie upon his clients, they could prove that they were not denizens of the protectorate. The lower courts never alleged and never believed that these men were residents within the protectorate. If they had been, Mr. Young submitted, they would have been guilty of high treason. War against the Protecting Power would have been high treason. The learned counsel cited authorities to show that the accused were perfectly within the sphere of British influence; and that the accused were found with a large quantity of powder which they were carrying to the King of Unyoro, who was at war with the British Protectorate; and that they admitted they knew that the King of Unyoro was at war with the British Protectorate. There was no other conclusion than that the large quantity of gunpowder which the accused and others were carrying was intended for the purposes of war. The caravan in which the accused and others were travelling tried to elude the proper authorities, but they were caught with the gunpowder and munitions of war. Their object was defeated, but they were none the less liable to punishment for supplying munitions of war and aiding and abetting a power that was at war with the Uganda Protectorate. There was an order against trade in powder, and the accused knew of the order. The learned counsel, therefore, submitted that the accused were properly convicted of both the fiences. There was no doubt a certain amount of vagueness in the proceedings, for legal assistance was not to be had in the heart of Africa such as they had in British courts, but still there was enough evidence to convict the prisoners. One of the prisoners took away two women against their will; and he was guilty both under the English statute and the Indian law. The evidence shewed that these persons, or at least one of them, was carrying slaves against their will, and was clearly liable to punishment. Mr. Lang admitted that there was a certain vagueness in the proceedings; but he argued that substantial justice had been done in the case, and trusted that the court would not interfere with the convictions and sentences.

Mr. Young, in his reply submitted that his learned friend had not been able to get over his objections to a confirmation of the convictions and sentences. The prisoners were not British subjects and did not come within the sphere of British influence, and were therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the protectorate. It was clear they should have properly been made over to the German courts there, whose jurisdiction over the accused was clear. There was no proof that a large quantity of gunpowder was found with the accused; for the powder was found with another caravan and was destroyed at Unyoro; and it was merely a presumption that it was the accused's caravan, and not the other caravan, which carried the powder and fired upon the Uganda patrol. With respect to the other charge, there was no evidence where the slaves were bought. Buying slaves was an offence; but mere detaining them was not. If they were detained against their will, they could have at once claimed protection on coming within the sphere of British influence; and they would have been liberated. But no complaint was made by the slaves, and therefore the man alleged to be detaining them could not be proceeded against, because he was a foreigner.

Mr. Justice Jardine, on behalf of himself and his learned colleague, tendered thanks to the Advocate-General and the Government Pleader for their valuable assistance and arguments, as well as to Mr. Young for his learned labour in the interests of public justice. As this was a case of great importance, the court would have very carefully to consider the question of jurisdicton and the question of law involved in the case, and therefore reserved their decision.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY, and Mr. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYEBJI.)

IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE STAMP ACT.

MOORJEE LALA AND OTHERS VS. LINGOO MAKAJEE AND OTHERS.

MR. CHUNILAL SETALWAD appeared as "amicus curiæ" for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin appeared as "amicus curiæ" for the defendant. The words of the reference by the Judge of the Small Causes Court were "whether an acknowledgement of a debt required to be stamped under the Indian Stamp Act of 1879, and not duly stamped, is admissible n evidence to save the debt from being barred under the provisions of section 19 of the present Indian Limitation

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH. 11.

CONSOLS further advanced 1-8th per cent. in London yesterday to 109¼; but this is the only change in Stock Exchange quotations wired by Reuter last evening. The price of Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher, at 31 7-16d. per oz; and in New York, the metal was 1-8 cent dearer; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·88½ dollars. Paris Exchange on London was half a centime lower, at fcs. 25·21.

The Sheep Skin Sale closed in London yesterday, with Bombay Skins dull, and prices ¼ to 1d. per lb. lower; and Madras Skins of prime quality firm, and 2d. per lb. higher.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 2,280,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. Linseed was quoted yesterday at 34 3-4s., sellers, per 416 lbs., April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm.

An advance of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 13-32d. per lb. and Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 9-32d. for March deliveries, and 4 13-64d. for July-August. The market closed steady; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the days' Sales having been 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 30,000 bales, including 100 Surats.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands. Cotton advanced 1-16 cent to 7¾ cents per lb.; and June Futures were 4 points higher, at 7·61 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 14,000 bales; and the total figures this season to date now compose as follows with those in the two previous years in the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	14,000	24,000	14,000
Three days' do.	32,000	69,000	39,000
Since 1st Sept., 1896.....	4,638,000	6,979,000	5,304,000

A further decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy has taken place in our local Cotton market to-day, the feeling, however, having been steady at the decline, and business upon a moderate scale. Purchases by exporters aggregate 1,950 bales, say, 600 Karanja, at Rs. 174; 300 each of Barsee, at Rs. 194; and Broach, at Rs. 203; 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 151; and Bhownagger, at Rs. 195; 250 Khundwa, at Rs 178; and 100 Rampur, at Rs. 194; while the Mills have taken 1,150 bales, made up of 400 Pachora, at Rs. 163; 250 Bhownagger, at Rs. 196; 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 146; and Malkapore, at Rs. 182; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 163 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to-day by shippers to only a small extent, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged.

SEEDS have been in moderate request by exporters, and the feeling has been steady; but while *Linseed* has further advanced in value one anna per cent., *Rapeseed* has declined to the same extent, our closing quotatations being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-8-0	to Rs.	6-10-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat.	,,	7-1-0	to ,, 7-2-0	,,
Do. do. Cawnpore	,,	6-12-0	,,	,,
Do. Red do.....	,,	6-2-0	to ,, 6-4-0	,,

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged, and no business worth mentioning has transpired to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,288 bales.
Wheat	17,857 cwts.
Linseed.....	7,539 ,,
Rapeseed	2,440 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,619 ,,
Groundnuts	4,204 ,,
Castorseed	4,428 ,,
Rice	10,462 ,,

EXCHANGE opened with a dull feeling at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, Bank Telegraphic having been also available for transfer in the first half of April, at 1s. 2 11-16d. The Bazaar, however, coming out as buyers of Bank Paper at our above quotation, rates receded 1-32d., temporarily, and Merchants' Bills were placed to some extent; the Bazaar then turned round as sellers, the market closing steady pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 2 23-32d.		per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 23-32d.		,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 2⅝d.		,,
Credits do.	...1s. 2 13-16d.		,,
Francs do.	...1·56		,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at some advance in rates, the quotation for cash having been 107 5-16, and the same for the next settling day; but at the close there was a weaker feeling and prices left off 1-16 per cent. lower in both positions.

SHARES.—There has been some slight movement in the market to-day, and our list this evening shows, in Mill Scrip, an advance of Rs. 20 in Ripon; and a decline of Rs. 15 in Queen, and of Rs. 10 in Presidency. In Presses, Colaba and Khangaum have moved Rs. 5 and Rs. 10, respectively, in buyers' favour; and Mofussil Co. are Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay and Burma are Rs. 50 lower, in the first issue; Bombay Flour, Rs. 5; and Delhi and Northern India, Rs. 2½. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 25 more; and Kemp and Co., Rs. 2½. Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank have declined Rs. 1½; and Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 1½, to Rs. 1,415 per share.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	17,900	40	20,940
Or per mile of Railway	26	156	....	182
For previous 7 weeks of half-year..	23,239	1,19,563	279	1,43,081
Total for 8 weeks ...	26,239	1,37,463	319	1,64,021
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,066	21,142	32	24,240
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	183	....	210
Total to corresponding date do.	22,778	1,50,907	662	1,74,347

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 3,300
Ditto to date ..... ,, 10,326

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd February 1896, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	2,64,000	4,000	3,81,000
Or per mile of Railway	245	572	9	826
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	7,17,074	15,11,503	23,895	22,52,472
Total for 8 weeks ...	8,30,074	17,75,503	27,895	26,33,472
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,08,795	2,35,531	8,177	3,52,503
Per mile of Ry do.	236	511	18	765
Total to corresponding date do.	8,07,252	17,95,502	27,246	26,30,120

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 28,497
Ditto to date ..... ,, 3,352

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

O'BRIEN—February 10, at Bournemouth, Patrick O'Brien, late Public Works Department, retired, aged 65 years.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—HUGHES—March 3, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. N. Hill, Senior Presidency Chaplain, George Gilbert White, Executive Engineer, C. P., second son of the late Rev. J. White, of Grayinzham, Lincolnshire, to Ethel Maude, elder daughter of A. J. Hughes, C. I. E., Superintending Engineer, Bengal.

DEATH.

SMITH—March 11, at St. George's Hospital, the beloved wife of David Smith, Foreman, Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla. Funeral will leave the Hospital, at 4-30, this afternoon. Friends will please accept this intimation.

ALWAR.

BIRTH.

MacINNES—March 9, at the Mission House, Alwar, the wife of the Rev. John MacInnes, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS

BOOKEY—February 29, at Abbottabad, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bookey, of a son.
CLAIR-SMITH—March 6, at Calcutta, the wife of E B Clair-smith, of a son.
GLASFURD—March 3, at Chikalda, Berar, the wife of Lieutenant A I R Glasfurd, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.
MASTER—March 2, at Misn Mir East, the wife of Mr E Master, (late Superintendent N I Salt Revenue), of a son.
MEYER—March 3, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Hermann Meyer, of a son.
PAIS—February 28, at Mangalore, the wife of Mr M Pais, of a daughter.
REES—March 4, at Muttra, the wife of Hugh C Rees, Permanent Way Inspector, R-M Railway, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

IN Madras an agitation has been organised to discourage or check any public recognition of Lord Wenlock's service to the Presidency during his five years of office. The movement seems to be based upon the lines of the agitation which was sprung in this Presidency by those who wished to give another parting Governor some acknowledgment of his five years' hard and wearying work. Whether he gets thanks or not, the departing Governor has done much for the Southern Presidency. The vigorous prosecution of two great undertakings will leave an enduring stamp upon the Wenlock Administration in Madras, *viz.*, the East Coast Railway, and the Periyar Project. It is not pretended that either of these great projects was initiated by Lord Wenlock, but it is most undoubtedly true that while in charge of the Public Works portfolio he was a tower of strength to the officers in charge of the Periyar works, and that his tactful and energetic control contributed much to the successful completion of the project. It is also an open secret that but for his tireless advocacy of the East Coast Railway with successive Viceroys and Secretaries of State, the line would by no means have attained its present advanced condition—and if the prospect held out by Lord Elgin during his recent visit to Madras should be fulfilled, of through communication being established between Madras and Calcutta before the close of the present Viceroyalty, it is to Lord Wenlock, principally, that the gratitude of the Presidency will be due for the realization of its long deferred hopes. The importance of this railway cannot well be overestimated. A portion of it will serve as a famine-protective railway for Ganjam and Orissa to the north, and the Ceded districts to the south; it will tap an eminently rich, populous and fertile district, and carry the festival traffic of nearly fifty celebrated shrines, besides serving the ports of Coconada and Vizagapatam—these, with Calcutta, being the nearest ports to Rangoon. The Nizam's State Railway and the Southern Mahratta Railway will thereby obtain an outlet on the East Coast of India, and the immensely circuitous route between Madras and Calcutta will be a thing of the past. The portion of the line at present under construction and open to traffic extends from Bezwada, on the left bank of the river Kistna, to Nazag, on the right bank of the river Mahanadi, opposite Cuttack, a distance of 506 miles. The Kistna bridge, a structure of twelve spans of 300 feet, was opened by the Governor in March 1893, and since then land has been taken up and work started on the Madras-Bezwada line, which forms the southern portion of the East Coast line, and is 265 miles in length, the construction of which will cost, according to the estimate sanctioned by the Secretary of State, Rs 2,13,90,270. Including the above undertaking, Lord Wenlock's rule has seen 879 miles of railway constructed and opened, whilst 400 miles are now under construction, 348 have been surveyed, and 137 are under survey. The earnings of the Madras Railway were in June 1895 Rs. 3,15,871 more than in June 1891, and those of the South Indian line were similarly increased by Rs. 8,71,218.

The object of the great engineering scheme, known as the Periyar Project, is to utilise a portion of the superabundant rainfall on the western slopes of the ghats for the purpose of irrigation in the district of Madura, a district where famine has frequently been severely felt, owing to an uncertain and scanty rainfall. This has been accomplished by diverting to the eastern side of the ghats the waters of the river Periyar, which flows naturally on the western side. The main features of the work are the closing of the valley of the Periyar by means of a dam 155ft. in height and the consequent storage of 13,300 millions of cubic feet of water, of which 6,815 millions are available for irrigation; and the construction of a tunnel through the water-shed ridge between the two valleys, for the purpose of drawing off the water from the reservoir thus formed, the supply thereby obtained being sufficient to irrigate 140,000 acres of land. By April 1895 the tunnel had been completed, and the dam having been raised to a height sufficient to allow the water to flow therein, the ceremony of opening the project was conducted by his Excellency the Governor in October 1895. By the end of March 1896 it is expected that the works will be completed The direct and indirect charges involved by this great work amount to Rs. 87,50,000, and it is estimated that ten years hence there will be net excess of charges to the sum of Rs. 17,75,945, which makes the sum, debitable to the project, to be Rs. 1,05,25,945. At that time the revenue is estimated at Rs. 5,58,776, or an equivalent return of 5·31 per cent. In this connection, it may be noted in illustration of the success with which the Irrigation Department of the Madras Public Works was administered, that the area under irrigation in the Godaveri delta increased by 1,89,500, acres and the return after paying interest charges from 8·96 to 11·14 per cent. on the capital outlay. In the adjacent Kistna system, the area increased between 1890-91 and 1894-95 by 56,000 acres with a proportionate improvement in the Revenue return, and the same remark applies to the Nellore systems. In the Cannery delta the revenue increased from Rs. 29,64,000 to Rs. 37,72,000, and in Tinnevelly the area rose by 10,000 acres. In spite of the denunciations of the *Pioneer* aver the so-called Kurnool "Scandal," which, by the way, ceased as suddenly as they had arisen on the publication of the G. O. subsequent to the investigation in the matter, the Forest Administration in the Madras Presidency during the past five years must be pronounced as in every way most satisfactory. The policy pursued has been that which was set forth by the Madras Government in 1890, and is based on the general principle that the profit to Government from reservation is to be subordinated to the benefit of the people, and that the object of reservation is the provision of pasture and fuel and fodder reserves for the wants of the villagers, and not the erection of close reserves for the growth of large timber. The main principles of this policy are identical with those set forth in a Resolution of the Government of India some two years ago, but the key-note of the Madras Scheme was the abolition of the miscellaneous category of reserved lands then existing, and the declaration that all Government forest areas, for whatever purposes required, should eventually be converted into reserved forests. Frequent reference to and approbation of the Madras system occurs in Dr. Voelcker's work, "The Improvement of Indian Agriculture." A distinct advance in Forest Administration has certainly been achieved. Whilst galling restrictions have been removed and the rights of village communities safe-guarded, the financial results have been improved, the surplus having risen from Rs. 4,28,061 in 1891-92 to Rs. 5,75,304 in 1893-94. This increase has been secured, moreover, not at the cost of the people, but by an improved administration, which has resolutely combated the rapacity to which low-paid subordinates are prone, and protected the villagers in the exercise of their legal rights.

No one familiar with the Madras Presidency, the greater part of which is subject to frequent drought, often resulting in famine, can entertain any doubt as to the great importance of wells. Even in ordinary years the possession of a well means to its owner a succession of crops in the year, of a value far in excess of that raised on land where no well is, but in years of drought a good crop when grain is at famine prices is ensured, and food for himself and family and fodder for his cattle are secured. It is therefore gratifying to note the eagerness with which the ryots have come forward to take advances from the Government under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts for the purpose of constructing wells, and it is highly satisfactory to learn that his Excellency is of opinion, as the result of extensive enquiries, that in the great majority of instances the advances have been honestly utilized by the borrowers. From 1886 to 1891 the ryots in the Ceded and Kurnool Districts were allowed to obtain loans for the construction and repair of wells at 3 per cent. interest, but during the whole of that period the loans so granted did not exceed 7·40 lakhs. But in August 1891, when a serious failure of the monsoon was apprehended, these special well rules were extended to all parts of the Presidency, with the result that in the years 1891-92 and 1892-93, when the draught more or or less prevailed, more than 39·60 lakhs were advanced, sixty per cent. being granted for the construction of new or the repair of old wells. Since then, with better seasons, the demand for loans has steadily declined, though it is still in excess of the demand prior to 1891-92, Rs. 450,921 being advanced in 1893-94 and Rs. 2,79,591 in 1894-95. Up to the end of September 1892, 5,753 wells had been completed and 16,128 were under construction, and as a result the area now under well cultivation exceeds 518,000 acres, of upwards of 100,000 in excess of the area thus cultivated prior to the famine of 1891-92.

THE destruction of the spacious premises of the Army and Navy Stores Society in Bombay, and their valuable stock, was so sudden and complete that it came as a shock to the whole city. It will never be known how the fire originated. No one was allowed to remain in the building at night, and all that is known or can ever be known is that at a quarter to four in the morning an explosion was heard, and that immediately afterwards the fire was seen to be in full possession of all three floors of the doomed building. It is evident that the fire had made good its hold during the long hours of the night. It is even said that at eight o'clock, on Tuesday night, a strong odour of burning was noticed in the neighbourhood, and again some two hours later. Whether this were so or not, the fact that the building was locked up, and that no one could gain access to any part of the immense interior, gave ample time for any smouldering fire to spread. Yet the Army and Navy Stores premises were furnished with one of the most complete fire services of any building in Bombay. No less than thirty-six hydrants of the best type were disposed about the different floors. A high level tank, capable of holding thousands of gallons of water, was placed on a high tower attached to the building. To make all complete, two of the employes were trained to the use of the hydrants. The building was made as secure as precautions could make it—while the staff were in the building and the trained firemen at hand. That is to say, during the working day. In the evening when all the employes took their departure and the doors were locked on the outside, the high level service and the thirty-six hydrants were of as little use as if they did not exist. Some fourteen lakhs worth of property was at the mercy of the first spark that chanced to fall on any combustible article within the building. It seems to have been forgotten that tanks and hydrants are not automatic. Without firemen always on the alert, they are worse than useless, for they induce a false sense of security. If, for reasons which may be sufficient, it is considered desirable to lock out even the most trusted employes at night from buildings containing much valuable property, the arrangements for extinguishing fire should be self-acting. Aught else is a delusion and a snare.

STILL another motive for Dr. Jameson's raid has been made known in Sir Richard Webster's opening statement of the case for the prosecution. It is now stated that Colonel Grey told the men that they were going straight to Johannesburg to maintain British supremacy in South Africa. The gallant Doctor was represented in the early days of January as a chivalrous knight-errant going to save Englishwomen and children from death and dishonour at the hands of Boers and Kaffirs. The *Times* published the letter in which the Reform Union of Johannesburg appealed to the Doctor to come and save the women and children. It was next stated that the Doctor was treacherously deceived by the Boer Government, which caused that forged letter to be sent to him purporting to be an invitation from the Reformers to come over and help them. It was also affirmed that Mr. Cecil Rhodes did it all; and that Dr. Jameson was his instrument and his victim. Mr. Chamberlain contradicted this allegation, telling the House of Commons that he knew from Mr. Rhodes himself that he was not aware of either the intentions or the acts of Jameson. A telegram from Mr. Frank Harris, editor of the *Saturday Review*, flatly contradicts this statement, affirming that Mr. Hofmeyer, the leader of the Dutch Party, Mr. Rhodes' tried friend and ally, observed that Mr. Rhodes if he made the statement was not as frank to Mr. Chamberlain as he had been to himself when the raid took place. By others again it is held that the motive of the raid was to seize the gold fields of the Rand in the interests of the Chartered Company, which has not the wherewithal for a dividend. This is pronounced to be absurd as Dr. Jameson would never have acted from a sordid motive. Mr. Chamberlain's explanation that Dr. Jameson was mad, might in this tumult of motives have seemed to hold the field. But others are yet to be looked for. Dr. Jameson's motive is a mystery that will take a deal of unravelling.

ACCORDING to a Lancashire contemporary, the difficulties with which the Manchester Ship Canal authorities have to contend are no longer difficulties either of construction or navigation, but such as are created by the circulation of mis-statements of interested parties. Statements concerning the Canal are, it is alleged, circulated without any regard to their correctness, and with reference to which a full knowledge of the actual facts often entirely reverses their significance. The misrepresentations particularly complained of at present have reference to the trade between Manchester and Bombay. One widely circulated report concerned the Hall Line steamer Aston Hall. The Canal authorities deny the truth of the allegation that the Aston Hall is only the second steamer that has loaded for Bombay at Manchester during this year. Two other steamers have done so—the s. s. Clan Alpine, which left on the 11th January, and the Anchor Liner Australia, which left on the 24th. "Consequently it is not a fact that the reason why the Aston Hall obtained a good cargo at Manchester was owing to a great accumulation of goods on account of the scarcity of vessels," as by arrangement between the Bombay Steamship Owners' Conference and the Ship Canal Company all goods are barged down the Ship Canal from Manchester to Birkenhead to such steamers as do not go to Manchester. The arrangement is that three steamers per month at least shall load in Manchester for Bombay. There can, therefore, the authorities argue, be no accumulation of goods when six steamers per month sail from either Manchester or Birkenhead, and goods always go by the first steamer leaving after their receipt. The true, and very important, reason why the Aston Hall received so good a shipment at Manchester is shown to be that shippers have not been restricted in the matter of space. Usually when a steamer loads at Manchester for Bombay most of her space is already booked at Birkenhead, and only a small portion is left for Manchester shipments. For instance, in the case of the steamer Hispania, which arrived on Feb. 19th, 800 tons of cargo outside piece-goods had been received, although she stopped booking some days previously, the reason being that the remainder of her space was required at Birkenhead. This, as is pleaded, does not give the Manchester shippers a fair chance, besides affording those anxious to make misrepresentations with regard to the Ship Canal a very favourable opportunity to do so. The experiences of Manchester in regard to China shipments are similar to those for Bombay. The Canal authorities, however, trust to a gradual removal of such obstacles as are created by misrepresentations, by the force of circumstances and common sense rather than that of constant explanation.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Victor Carandini has received instructions from the Western India Turf Club to fit up his starting machine at all the starting points on the Bombay and Poona race-courses. As we stated the other day, the Stewards expressed themselves strongly in favour of the apparatus, and will now no doubt so amend local racing rules as to admit of the starter being hereafter employ

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES TO BE OPENED ON SUNDAY.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

The House of Commons by a majority of eighty-five votes have passed a Resolution in favour of opening the Museums and Art Galleries on Sunday.

THE UITLANDERS' GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question in the Commons, last night, said that no reply had yet been received to his Despatch of the 4th February to Sir Hercules Robinson.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Gladstone has arrived home from the Riviera.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

The *Times'* correspondent at Odessa states that the despatch of Russian troops to the Far East actively continues, although the Russian force there already exceeds ninety thousand men.

AMERICA AND CUBA.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 11.

Congress is disposed to drop the Cuban affair.

THE TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

OPENING OF THE CASE.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Sir Richard Webster, in opening the case for the prosecution of Dr. Jameson and his officers, made a temperate speech, and described the departure of the expedition, which, he said, had clearly been long prepared. He recognized the personal gallantry of Dr. Jameson and his officers, and proved that Colonel Grey had told the men that they were going straight to Johannesburg to maintain British supremacy in South Africa.

Witnesses were called who confirmed this.

The prisoners were remanded for a week on bail.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 11.

The last meeting of the current Session of the Supreme Council will be held in Calcutta on Thursday, the 26th instant.

The augural meeting at Simla will probably not take place before the last week in May.

It has been definitely decided to defer the appointment of Additional Members for Bombay and the North-West Provinces until the Calcutta Session of 1896-97.

MURDER OF A PUBLIC WORKS SUBORDINATE.

RANGOON, MARCH 11.

Captain Marett, Adviser to Sawbwa, of Hsipaw reports that Mr. Dally, a Public Works subordinate, employed on the Mandalay-Kunlon line, has been murdered at Nang Kyaw, in Thonze. No particulars are given, but it is gathered that the murder was not committed by the dacoits.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, MARCH 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this evening.

SUEZ, MARCH 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay (1st March), arrived this afternoon.

KARACHI, MARCH 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	109½
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65½
Bar Silver	31 7-16

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara, under the Command of Captain A. W. Mann, will sail, to-day, for Southampton, with details, consisting of 44 officers, 12 ladies, 9 children, 1,035 non-commissioned officers and men, 48 women, and 104 children. The following is the list of officers :—

Col E F Cambier, R A	Capt C H Roe, R E
Lieut Col and Mrs D H B Little and 2 children, East Lancs	Capt S Smith, Ord Dept
	Lieut F G Smallwood, R A
Surg Lieut Col and Mrs J Martin, A M S	Lieut J A Smears, Army Schools
Surg Major and Mrs W D A Cowen and child, A M S	Lieut D R Paton, Manchester Regt
Surg Major and Mrs J Harran and child, A M S	Lieut A Mudge, R W Surrey
	Lieut H J M Macaudem, 5th B C
Surg Major and Mrs R O Cusack, A M S	Lieut R C Maclachlan, Rifle Brigade
Major and Mrs T Hamilton and 2 children, R Irish Rifles	Hon Lieut and Mrs C S Coo, Army Schools
Major and Mrs J C Tyler and 2 children, R E	Lieut D Maclachlan, 21st Hussars
	Lieut W T Layard, Northampton
Major G R Price, R A	Lieut W G Hibbert, R E
Major J R Parkinson, Hampshire Regt	Lieut H G Pack Beresford
Surg Major and Mrs R F Adams, A M S	High L I
	Lieut L S Roome, Middlesex Regt
Major F E Kent, R A	Lieut G R Talbot, R H A
Capt and Mrs R Campbell, S W Borderers	Lieut Prentice, High L I
Capt J D H Waller, R A	Lieut T W S Kent, Northampton
Capt W S Pasley, R A	Lieut D B Stewart, R A
Capt and Mrs E A Edgell and child, R E	Lieut G A Ellis, Scot Rifles
Capt W M Ellis, R E	2nd Lieut C G Rawling, Som L I
Surg Capt W L Gray, A M S	2nd Lieut G S G Crawford Gordon High
Capt T G Maclaren, K O S Bord	2nd Lieut C E St J Harris, 16th Lancers
Capt and Mrs W G R Cowan, R E	2nd Lieut C B Norton, D C L I
Capt and Mrs J H Smith, Ord Dept	

MR. STUART CUMBERLAND writes : "I have not agreed to the withdrawal of the chapter in my book on South Africa, to which reference is made in *The Daily News*. I have simply submitted to its withdrawal on the ground of expediency, and to avoid delay. I strongly protest against the assertion that a libel was intended in the blank page in question. On the contrary, my mind is a perfect blank with respect to this eminent South African, with whom I am not even personally acquainted. If 'What I think of Mr. So-and-so'—blank, be libellous, then libel may be found in every unexpressed thought or every unwritten sentence. I am not responsible for the construction a lawyer, no matter how eminent, may place upon my unwritten thoughts. I alone know what was intended, and the intention was as free from slander as the tail of any one of the semi-colons which dot my manuscript."

AT last the London County Council have taken a practial step in the matter of the long-talked of new Vauxhall Bridge. The large paved open space on the Albert Embankment, a little beyond Messrs. Doulton and Co.'s Art Pottery works, has just been surrounded with a timber hoarding preparatory to the commencement at this point of the temporary wooden bridge which is to accommodate the traffic pending the demolition and rebuilding of the old structure. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining the required space on the shore, the temporary bridge will be some three hundred yards to the eastward of the present one, and the considerable stream of vehicles north and south between Victoria and Kennington will necessarily be diverted to that extent—at least until the new bridge is completed. The temporary bridge will be just opposite the new Tate Art Gallery, on the site of the old Millbank Penitentiary.

THE BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

THE third and concluding day of the show was noticeable for the large attendance of spectators, and the inclusion of many interesting items on the programme. The attendance at the show was enhanced by reason of the announcement that his Excellency Lord Sandhurst would be present at the distribution of prizes to the successful competitors. The audience assembled in the general pavillion at the conclusion of the competitions was quite a fashionable gathering, including as it did the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Forces, the General Officer Commanding Bombay District, and the Commanding Officers of the different regiments now in Bombay ; the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan ; H. H. Aga Khan ; Prince Samatsinghji ; Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart. ; Sirdar Diler Jung, and many other leading citizens of Bombay.

The programme consisted of several noteworthy items, and those in which the most interest was evinced were the driving competitions for teams and pairs. The display for the parade of the prize-winners was a sight well worthy of the occasion.

The Governor having an engagement left before the programme of the afternoon was concluded, and the prizes were therefore given away by Mrs. Nairne, Captain McWhinnie, the honorary secretary, reading out the names of the successful competitors. The Band of the Marine Battalion was in attendance, and played a selection of music, which heightened the gaiety of the occasion.

Judging commenced at 3-30 p. m., and the results of the competitions were declared as under :—

CLASS E 1.—POLO PONIES, ALL CLASSES, UP TO 12 STONE.

Mr Graham's g a p Cyprus	1
Mr Wallace's bay a p Purple Heather	2
Lieut G S Cary's g a h Crescent	0
Lieut G S Cary's b a h The Toff	0
Mr Fair's g a p Khalid	0
Mr Gray's g a p Geordie	0
Mr Sheppard's g a p Rust	0
Mr Graham's ch a p India	0
Mr Fischer's ch a p Gloamymoth	0
Mr Casserly's b a g Corsair	0
Mr Saville's ch a p Antelope	0
Major Owen's bay c b Molly	0

Purple Heather, Geordie, Cyprus, India and Corsair only were brought into the arena. A polo ball was placed at a distance of few yards, and the rider was required to hit the ball backward and forward with a polo stick. After this the competitors were made to go through a zigzag course full gallop. Cyprus, which was very ably handled by Mr. Graham, got the first prize, Purple Heather being declared winner of the second prize.

CLASS E 2.—POLO PONIES, ALL CLASSES, LIGHT WEIGHT.

Mr W P Dimsdale's g a p Grayling	1
Capt Heneage's ch a p Hainton	2
Mr Gray's g a p Geordie	0
Mr Gray's b a p Rangoon	0
Vety Lieut F S H Baldrey's gr a g Plaintiff (Rs 600)	0
Mr Enthoven's ch a p Return	0
Mr Graham's ch a p Japan	0
Mr Fischer's g a p Pusamoth	0
Mr F A Prevost's g a p Swaldow	0
Major Block's g a g Chieftain	0

Except Geordie and Return all the others competed under the same conditions as the previous event. Grayling was given the first place, while Hainton returned second.

DRIVING COMPETITION No. 1—TEAMS.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy's Team	1
H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's roan hungarian	2
Surgeon-Major Boyd's Team	0
Major Owen's Team	0
H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's chestnut Arabs	0
Mr Narayanji Dwarkadas' Team	0

This competition was enjoyed the most, and almost every person in the enclosure watched how the teams were made to pass through a certain gap just wide enough for the vehicles to go through. Sir Jamsetji's was declared the best driven team, the Maharaja of Wadhwan's taking the second place.

DRIVING COMPETITION No. 2.—PAIRS.

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy's	1
Major Owen's	2
Major Owen's	0
Major Owen's	0
Mr R A Willis	0
Mr Narayen Dwarkadas	0

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy entered a pair on the ground, post entries being allowed under this head, and was fortunate enough to secure first place, one of Major Owen's teams coming second best.

SINGLE HARNESS DRIVING COMPETITION.

Major Mercer and SullemanLudha secured first and second prizes, respectively, after a nice exhibition of driving by nearly twenty exhibitors.

CLASS K 1.—TEAMS.

Major Owen's b a Silvia, Sappho, Susan, and Sarah	1
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's b w Baroness, Dauntless, Norman, and Hector	2
Mr Narayanji Dwarkadas' br w Bess, Rowdy, Tommy and Captain	0

Also exhibited the Maharaja of Wadhwan's two teams (one of which included five studs, three being put in the front row) ; and was driven by the Maharaja. The Government House team was found the best, and Sir Jamsetji's was the next best.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZES.—(1) For the Best Horse in the Show.

Aga Coochick's b a Tantallon	1
Mr Gray's blk n z gold Oyster	0
Mr H G Burder's ch w gold Thought	0
Mr H G Burder's g w gold After Thought	0
Mr Hormusji Sorabji's b e g	0

Post entries were received in this event, and many others entered on the spot, the laurels being won by Tantallon.

(2) For the Best Pony in the Show.

Mr Gray's g a p Geordie	1
Mr Wallace's b a p Purple Heather	2
Mr Gray's b a p Rangoon	0
Mr Benn's br Arab pony The Laird	0
Mr H C Burder's d n eng pony Dunster	0
Mr F C Allen's b w p Forest Lodge	0
Mr F C Allen's g w p Codline	0
Mr C G Baldock's br w m Lillie, by Jack Sprat	0
Mr C G Baldock's ch w m By Malna—Flying Doe	0
Mr Grupman's b w g The Pearl	0

The judges pondered long and anxiously, and at last selected Geordie as the best pony in the show, Purple Heather being second best.

H. H. PRINCE SAMATSINGHJI'S PRIZE.—For the Best Country-bred in the Show.

Surg-Capt Herbert's b ob Cockyboy	
Mrs Hatch's Snipe	
Mrs Humfrey's Perry	

Out of a number of country-breds, many of whom were entered on the field, Nugett carried the palm.

PRIZES FOR EXHIBITS.

Messrs. Noel and Richards agents to Messrs. John Carr and Co., are awarded two Medals—gold medal for their celebrated American carriages, and a silver medal for stable requisites.

Messrs. Caron and Company receive a silver medal for harness requisites.

Messrs. Stephens and Sons, Girgaum Coach Works, obtain a gold medal for carriages.

Mr. Mere is given a silver medal for veterinary medicines.

Mr. Noor Mahomed Rutonsey takes a silver medal for cheapness in varieties of stable requisites.

Mr. Pestonji Byramji Press, proprietor, Fort Coach Factory, is awarded a gold medal for his handsome and durable carriages, and a silver medal for exhibiting elegant furniture appertaining to carriages.

At the conclusion of the show, after the prizes were distributed, three cheers were given for Mrs. Narine, wife of the Commander-in Chief, General Gatacre, and all the ladies who participated in and assisted the show.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G., the Governor-elect of Madras, will arrive in Bombay on Saturday next by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Peninsular, and will land at the Apollo Bunder, about 8 o'clock in the morning. A guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file, belonging to the 22nd Regiment Bombay Infantry will be drawn up with band and regimental colours under the command of a British Officer at the Apollo Bunder to receive his Excellency. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival. The Officer Commanding the Station, the District Staff, Heads of Departments, and the Officers Commanding Corps will attend in full dress—white.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GATACRE accompanied by a Staff Officer proceeded to Khandalla to attend the manœuvres and take the annual inspection of the Khandalla Sanitarium to-day, returning to Bombay on the 19th instant. after inspecting the Thana Detachment, 22nd Bombay Infantry on that day. Two salutes of nine guns each will be fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure and return of the General Officer Commanding.—The 21st and 22nd Bombay Infantry, will be conveyed from the Victoria Terminus to Khandalla on the 14th instant, and back on the 18th idem, by two special mixed train.

EBRAHIMKHAN GOWSHKHAN, who was condemned to death in the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, for murdering his wife and mother-in-law, and whose petition for commutation of the capital sentence has been rejected by Government, will be executed on the morning of Saturday, the 21st instant, in the west side of her Majesty's Common Prison, Jail Road.

A DAY'S SPORT IN THE PANCH MAHALS.

ON Sunday, the 1st inst., writes a correspondent, several gentlemen who were the guests of Dr. J. Pollen at Champaneer for the *Holi* holidays, succeeded in securing a very fine panther, about quarter of a mile from camp. The beast had been committing much havoc among the cattle of the neighbouring villages, and the poor villagers had many complaints to make regarding its ferociousness. Formal complaints having been lodged before the police, it now became their duty to track up this hardened criminal. Mr. Lambert, in consultation with some of his most experienced officers of the Detective and Criminal Investigation Departments, was able to bring home two "kills" the day previous to his account ; and on Sunday, at about 12-30 p.m., the party, consisting of Messrs. Millet, Lambert, Wales, and Lieutenants West and Fellowes, proceeded to the scene of crime, where they were placed in good commanding positions. Shortly after 2 p.m. the beat began, and within five minutes the monster appeared covered with gore (goat's) on the right of the line. The two sportsmen on the right, received him with a warm but kindly reception, and turned him towards Mr. Millett's tree, who gave him one for himself at a distance of about 60 yards off, high up in the near-fore, which bowled him over but did not kill. The beast picked himself up before Mr. Millett could repeat the dose, and turned back on the beat, where he charged Mr. Lambert's naik, but got a bullet for his trouble. He then made for his den, and the party followed him to the "rendezvous." They tried unsuccessfully for half-an-hour to beat him out, and some of the beaters, despite many warnings, approached rather too close to the mouth of the cave. The "budmash," not caring for the intrusion, sprang lighty out from his cave, ready to give battle to all comers. He spotted two men, and gave it to them right and left, knocking them down ; but fortunately with nothing worse than a few scratches to one of the men. This may be accounted for by the fact that Mr. Millett with the greatest *sang-froid* fired pointblank over the panther, which sent him back in double quick time *cheztui*. Another half-hour elapsed, but the animal still remained "chup," and it was decided to smoke him out. This, however, had no effect, and the sun was getting low. Mr. Lambert (whose experience with the criminal classes is great) however hit upon an excellent idea, *viz.*, a "decoy." A dummy figure and some bells were dangled in front of the cave. The effect was instantaneous. The panther twice sprang out of the cave, and tried to get at the *dangler*, or I might say "angler" ; but received his death-wound from Mr. Lambert, who bashed him up with a 12-bore bullet. He was found to measure 7 feet 3 inches, and Mr. Millett was chaired as well as cheered on his arrival in camp. Our host, who had been suffering severely from jungle fever for some days, met the party in his usual kindly manner, and congratulated the sportsmen on their success. The only regret the party felt was, that our two photographers could not stay sufficiently long (owing to business) to take snap shots at the "Dewan of the Forest," as he came rushing out from his cave at the sportsmen intent on his death.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND ITS CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a leader in the "Times of India," last Wednesday, it is stated that a certain officer of the Salvation Army, by the name of "Himmat Singh," has been dismissed, his offence being that "he reported of a District in Guzerat, where 3,000 solders were said to be on the rolls, that he could not find a single one." The writer says that he has received "irrefragible confirmation" of his statement, and threatens, if it is contradicted, to produce evidence "of such a nature that no denials can shake it."

In a letter to the editor of the "Times," which I handed him the day after his leader had appeared, and which he promised to publish, I "did" contradict those statements, and one would have thought that the promised "unshakable evidence" would be forthcoming. This, however, has not been the case, and in to-day's issue the editor practically acknowledges that his account of the circumstances leading to Himmat Singh's resignation is incorrect.

Seeing that such serious charges have been alleged by the editor of the "Times of India" against our organization in connection with this case, one would have expected some kind of an expression of regret at the mistake made, or—if this is below the dignity of a newspaper—anyway the publication, in accordance with the promise made, of our letter, setting forth the true circumstances of the case. Instead of this, the "Times of India" have simply quoted "the one paragraph" of my letter which has the least connection with the main question in dispute, viz., Was Himmat Sing dismissed for refusing to make untrue reports or not ?

If you, Sir, without committing yourself to any judgment in the case, will do me the favour refused by the "Times of India" of publishing my letter "in extenso," I shall be much obliged.

(*Copy of Letter.*)

SALVATIONIST VERACITY.

Sir,—I have read your leader in Wednesday's issue on the above subject, more especially referring to the case of an ex-officer by the name of Himmat Singh.

In spite of the evidence you mention is in your possession, I venture to say that you are "mis-informed" on the matter. Himmat Singh was "not" dismissed because "he reported of a particular Guzerat District, in which 3,000 soldiers were said to be on the rolls, that he could not find a single one." He was not dismissed for that or any other reason, neither did he make any such statement to us. He resigned his position—against our advice—for the reason I give in the following paragraph, and if he has told "you" a different story, then I have no hesitation in saying that he has said what is "not true."

The circumstances in connection with Himmat Singh's resignation are as follow :—Himmat Singh is a Persian by birth, and his wife is English. In September last we sent his wife to England on furlough on account her health. In December last he informed us that his wife was not making much progress, that she was not likely to ever stand the Indian climate again, and that he, therefore, wished to join her in England at once, adding that if we were refused him he would resign. Now in all fairness, let me ask, can any Civil or Military Government Officer, or can any missionary, "insist" upon an "immediate" transfer to England for a similar reason ? Let us bear in mind that Himmat Singh is an Asiatic, and that, therefore, the finding of an appointment for him in England under any circumstances, and especially with such short notice, must naturally be somewhat difficult. However, our answer to his request was as generous as I think any Society would give in a similar case. We promised him to get immediately from England reliable medical advice as to the probability of his wife being able to return to India within a reasonable time, and, if this information proved unfavourable, to lay the matter before General Booth, who was expected in Bombay within two months from that date, with our strongest recommendations for an immediate transfer to England. This was almost as good as a definite promise ; only he would have to wait two months. We also "definitely" promised him that if, after all, it would prove impossible to get him an appointment in England, we would certainly effect for him a transfer to Japan or some other Eastern country with a more congenial climate, where his wife could join him and enjoy as good health as in England. Himmat Singh refused to accept our conditions, and resigned.

You will, therefore, see, Sir, that he was not dismissed, because he would not do something that was against his conscience. It is quite true that when Himmat Singh, in August last, took charge of what we term the Bhil Division, he informed us that he could not find as many soldiers there as had been reported by his predecessors. Believing that they had not done anything wilfully wrong, we could not unconditionally accept Himmat Singh's statement. We knew of the migratory habits of the Bhils, and considered it quite possible that some of them "might not" have moved into Native States, where we have no stations, and that possibly their names had been left on the rolls of the stations where they used to live and where they had been converted. We also knew that the Bhils are somewhat shy of strangers, and not always willing to turn up the first time a stranger comes. As a matter of fact I knew that some of them, not understanding our practice of changing leaders, when Himmat Singh visited them, said : "We belong to Jang Bahadur's Salvation Army (Jang Bahadur being the name of his predecessor) ; how can we then belong to your Army a so." This is ignorance—but must we condemn them because they are ignorant ? We told Himmat Singh that we would make an inquiry into the matter. This inquiry is now being made. Meanwhile, in order to avoid any violence to his conscience, we told him that he need not return any soldiers at all from his division for the time being, and his returns came in, and were accepted, with the column for number of soldiers blank.

This is a true and complete statement of the case which—as you will see, has been seriously misrepresented to you, and if you, or any of your readers, are unable to believe our word, I have nothing more to say on the matter.—I am, Sir, Yours faithfully,

E. D. BOOTH-HELLBERG,
Chief Secretary of the Salvation Army in India

TO THE EDITOR, "TIMES OF INDIA."

As everybody will see, my letter is generous, I did not say that the "Times of India" "had wilfully" misrepresented our case. I believed them to be "misinformed." But now I have no hesitation in returning their compliments, and to say that "they" have tried to "palm off upon the public" statements about the Salvation Army which are "of a bogus nature."—Yours, &c.,

E. D. BOOTH-HELLBERG,
Chief Secretary for the Salvation Army in India.

COLONEL W. E. HILLIARD, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, Officiating Commandant, Deolali Depot, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, Bengal Command, and will proceed to Naini Tal and join his appointment by the 27th instant.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES GUTTED.

WATSON'S HOTEL IN DANGER.

ONE of the most alarming fires that can be remembered in Bombay broke out in the small hours of Wednesday morning, at the fine new premises of the Army and Navy Stores, near the Esplanade Hotel, and resulted in the practical destruction of the building. The origin of the outbreak is at present shrouded in mystery, and at the time of going to press no definite information thereon is obtainable. It is said that a European gentleman living close by, at eight o'clock, the previous night, detected a smell of fire, but this statement is discounted by the fact that the people passing the building at three o'clock in the morning and after saw or smelt nothing unusual. The premises are not occupied at night, and great care is taken at closing time to see that none of the coolies or native sepoys remain in the place. Two ramosees are set to watch the building from without, one being stationed in the front and the other at the back, and they are always visited by Native policemen patrolling in the neighbourhood at frequent intervals. The alarm of yesterday morning's disaster, however, seems to have been given not by either of these ramosees, but by a servant in Watson's Hotel, named Moti. As he was sitting in his quarters smoking, shortly before four o'clock in the morning, he heard an explosion, and went to the window next to the Army and Navy Stores to see what was the matter. He saw flames coming through the windows of the store-room where boxes are packed. The man at once ran and told one of the European stewards of the place who was asleep in his room on the first floor of the hotel. The steward promptly ran to the telephone, and sent a message to the Central Station, stating that the Army and Navy Stores were on fire and asking the operator to communicate with the fire brigade stations and the police—a request promptly acted upon. The steward next ran round to the back of the hotel, and saw that the fire was practically confined to rooms on the ground floor of the Stores, in the north-west corner.

Meanwhile, a gentleman, living in the hotel whose apartment is on the first floor, had been aroused, and saw that the fire at the Stores was taking a firm hold. He at once went to the telephone and sent a communication to the Fire Brigade stations and to the police office. The earlier message, however, was already being attended to, and Mr. Nicholls, the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, had directed that intimation should be sent to all the other stations. The first engine to arrive on the scene was the Fort one, under Mr. Weston, and it was followed in quick succession by the Colaba, Pydhownie, Byculla, Gowalia Tank, and Chinchpoogly engines, under Messrs. Champ, Watson, Macka y, Beane, Ratcliff, and other officers. The Marine Manual pump and dockyard engine, under Capt. Gwynn, also rendered very valuable aid by playing on the Mechanics' Institute and the Elphinstone College to prevent their taking fire. Superintendent Brewin was one of the first police officers to arrive, and when he reached the place at ten minutes past four, the Fort and the Colaba steamers were already at work. By this time the residents of Watson's Hotel had all been aroused, and had discovered to their great alarm that dense volumes of smoke and flame were bursting over the hotel, and that the portion of the building nearest the Stores was in most imminent danger, some of the venetians, indeed, being already charred with smoke and flame. The confusion that occurred when this fact was generally known is beyond description. Residents, numbering at least 150, hastily put on whatever clothing they could lay hands on, collected together their belongings, and grouped their way into the street as best they could in the darkness of the hour. It was very difficult to pass up and down the stairs, which were thronged with people carrying boxes, portmanteaus, and bundles of all descriptions. But although it was dark, and the situation was dangerous, everything was quietly done and there was no panic. These moveables were stacked on the pathway, near the gharry stand on the road, between the hotel and the University library, and ladies and gentlemen alike stood in charge as sentries of their personal effects. Fortunately such wind as there was, being from the north, the flames were not blown to the hotel, which escaped with comparatively little damage; while the building on the other side—the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute—was not damaged at all, excepting by the water from the hose.

Of course the news spread with a rapidity almost equal to that with which the flames laid hold upon, first one department and then another of the Stores. In the slowly increasing twilight of the early morning, a vast concourse of people of all nationalities and classes represented in Bombay, and of both sexes, assembled, and the road became blocked with anxious spectators. The police, under Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent Brewin, Inspector Roberts, Inspector Good, and others, did their best to prevent the crowd from hampering the operations of our well-trained fire-brigade. The task, however, was almost beyond the power of the small body of men available at that hour, but fortunately, thanks to the promptitude of Brigadier-General Gatacre—who was one of the first to arrive—they were soon relieved to a considerable extent of this duty by the arrival on the scene of a strong detachment of the Marine Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mein, and of a party of men belonging of the Dublin Fusiliers. Not only did the soldiers form a cordon, which effectually kept back the crowd, but a number of recruits of the battalion rendered yeoman service to the police in rescuing from the building some part of the very valuable stock it contained. Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, accompanied by his son, Mr. F. H. Vincent, arrived shortly after daybreak, and gave personal directions to his officers. The disposition of the engines was planned by Mr. Nicholls in such a way as to have the maximum of water playing on the burning mass in the very minimum of time. The Fort and Byculla steamers were stationed at the north end of the Watson's Hotel. The Pydhownie steamer was put in front of the Temple Bar Hotel, while the Colaba and Chinchpoogly steamers, immediately fronted the burning building. The Gowalia Tank steamer was at the south end of the Elphinstone College. The Marine manual pumps and the Dockyard engine were also brought into requisition, and played on the institute and the college. All the engines were working with double hoses, and shortly after daybreak Mr. Nicholl's brigade succeeded in getting the upper hand of the flames. By this time, however, the interior of the building was practically a wreck. The whole of the roof had fallen in, as well as the main staircase and some of the second floor. The first floor being fire-proof, held out against the flames, but the supports ultimately gave way, and the floor seemed on the verge of collapse. The goods in the building, worth many lakhs of rupees, were almost all destroyed, only a few cases of goods, packed ready for despatch, and various other articles, the total value of which was not more than a few thousand rupees, being carried away. As it was known that a quantity of gunpowder was stored in one of the rooms below, great fears were entertained of an explosion, but this danger was averted by the good management of Major Hildebrand, Director of the Bombay branch, who arrived very early on the scene. Collecting together a number of men, Major Hildebrand, at no little risk, personally superintended the removal of the gunpowder. Shortly afterwards reports were heard of explosions, but they arose not from the discharge of ammunition, but from the bursting of whiskey bottles. The goods taken from the stores were stacked in the yard of the Secretariat.

Long after the brigade obtained the upper hand of the fire, volumes of smoke issued from the burning embers, and the engines continued to play on the flames without intermission. A cessation was necessarily put to the tramway traffic, which had to be diverted by the Elphinstone Circle route, rejoining the main line at Victoria Terminus. However, at about nine o'clock, when the worst of the fire was over, excavations were made under the rails, and hoses were placed under them, thus enabling the traffic to be resumed.

The premises of the Army and Navy Stores, which were constructed under the directions of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, contained a number of safe-guards against fire. The rear portion was entirely fire-proof, as well as other parts of the building, and there can be no doubt that to this is largely due the fact that the structure has not been completely razed to the ground by the disastrous occurrence we are relating. There was a high level service tank with fire service and hydrants, together with subsidiary tanks, and the apartment below, left for the working of the lift, could also be connected with the fire service when necessary. Unfortunately, the high level tank was empty. The spread of the fire was doubtless accelerated by the well hole, which was lighted from the top by a closed lantern, and which gave a current of air through the building. The cost of the structure, including land, was four lakhs and a-half of rupees, but it will be possible to rehabilitate it at much less outlay. The handsome front of the structure, although charred and blackened, is left practically intact, and can be renovated without much difficulty. In fact, the whole four exterior walls of the building are left standing, but the interior is practically a wreck. The gutting of so handsome a structure is the more to be regretted since it has only been occupied for about eleven months, and every thing in it was kept in the very best order. Fortunately, the building and its contents were fully insured with various companies in sums amounting in the aggregate to 13½ lakhs of rupees. The Director and Officers of the Society are anxiously considering what course to take for the conduct of the business under the difficult circumstances of the entire destruction of so very large a part of the stock. In London such a stock might be replenished almost in a day, but in India, where all the goods are imported, it is a very different matter. The insurance may recoup the Society the actual loss of property involved, but it will not compensate for the serious dislocation of business caused by the unexplained disaster of Wednesday morning.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The dockyard engine, under the Acting Director of Indian Marine, Captain Gwynn, by playing on the Elphinstone College premises and the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, at a very early stage in the progress of the fire, did much to save those premises from destruction. While this was being done on one side of the Army and Navy Stores, the flames laid hold of the shutters of the upper floors of Watson's Hotel on the other side, and the sparks flying about set fire to the curtains and the mosquito nets in more than one room. Indeed, one gentleman, while packing up his goods to vacate his room, witnessed the destruction not only of the mosquito net, but also of the mattress on which he had just been sleeping. Mr. Nicholls, the very capable chief of the fire-brigade, seeing the danger that the hotel was in, directed his men to take two sets of hose up to the roof of the hotel, from that position to play upon the shutters of the building. This happy idea was carried out just in time to prevent the fire which had started in the linen stores immediately above the billiard room, taking a firm hold there. As it was, some of the linen was burned, and had not the further ravages of the fire in the particular direction been so promptly stopped the consequences must have been very serious. From the roof of the hotel the firemen were also able to get effective play upon the Army and Navy Stores, and it was from this coign of vantage that the whole conflagration could best be seen. Of the four engines that came up one threw its hose round by the western side of the hotel, and was thereby able to save a portion of the back of the premises. The fire was at its height by about a quarter to five, at which time the reports of explosions were heard going off at the upper floor of the godown, which is on the western side, and it was ascertained that some fifty pounds of gunpowder was stored in the adjoining room together with several hundred loaded cartridges. The gunpowder was removed under the direction of Major Hildebrand, the Director of the Stores, by the police and a party of Native soldiers under Brigadier-General Gatacre.

While the flames were at their height, cinders were seen to be blowing in the direction of the Co-operage and alighting on the tents there, but fortunately none of the canvas structures suffered. Shortly after six o'clock the fire was well in hand and by seven its fury had been practically subdued.

An unfortunate incident delayed, until too late, the making of an attempt to utilise the complete system of pipes and hydrants fed by large water tanks above the tower of the building. It was a practice of the caretaker, Mr. Campbell, to go round the buildings at closing time to satisfy himself that all the lights had been put out. It was his duty to see that the electric current was turned off, and then to lock the premises from outside and to keep possession of the keys. The ramosees had been informed that Mr. Campbell lived in Elphinstone Circle, and when the fire was first discovered the ramosee doing duty on the Western side of the building ran off to Elphinstone Circle to procure the keys from the caretaker, with the view of bringing the fire appliances in the building into operation. Unfortunately, Mr. Campbell had omitted to mention to the ramosees that he had changed his residence, with the result that the sepoy went to Elphinstone Circle, and was knocking at the door of one of the houses there for some time, only to discover that the man he wanted was living elsewhere. The ramosee then returned to the stores depot, and found it enveloped in flames. Mr. Campbell arrived at 4-45, much too late a period to render effectual the arrangements provided in the building to cope with an outbreak of the kind ; and it seems that even had he been there, these arrangements would not have been of so much value as might be supposed, seeing that the tanks were empty at the time.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, the Municipal Engineer, was early at the scene of the fire. Shortly after four o'clock he was roused by one of his servants by the startling information that the Municipal Offices were on fire. He immediately rose dressed hastily, and proceeded with all speed to the Municipal Offices at Bori Bunder, where he found the buildings in perfect safety. He was then informed that the fire was at the old Municipal Offices, which have been transformed into the Army and Navy Stores. Hastening thither, he found that such was indeed the case.

Throughout the whole of the fight against the flames very efficient help was rendered to the police by General Gatacre, who was one of the first to appear on the scene, and ordered out a detachment from the Marine Battalion, and also a party of the Dublin Fusiliers. They assisted both in keeping back the crowd and in making a considerable quantity of salvage from the godowns. The property saved included a number of cases ready packed for customers, the gunpowder, and some of the cartridges, together with the valuable contents of the wine cellar, which were not reached by the destructive agent that wrought such havoc in all other parts of the building. The electric light engines and apparatus were also saved. The Army and Navy Society still retains the lease of the old premises in Apollo Street, where a large quantity of goods are stored, and although nothing has been settled, yet it is probable that these will become the temporary offices of the Society pending the re-building of the gutted premises. The company has other godowns in Tamarind Lane, in Medows Street, and elsewhere, and one of them alone contain between 1,500 and 1,600 cases of goods. Consequently it is anticipated that the Society will very shortly be able to recommence business and to meet the demands of customers.

There was a fairly good supply of water from the main, although there was scarcely sufficient pressure for the first twenty minutes. But after that the pressure was fully adequate to the requirements of the situation.

The Office of the General Manager of the Stores is temporarily transferred to Rampart Row, next door to the P. & O. Offices.

THE INSURANCE.

We give below a list of the sums for which the company was insured in various offices :—

	Rs.
The Premises :—	
Royal Assurance Company	2,40,500
South British Assurance Company	1,27,000
London and Lancashire Assurance Company	1,00,000
	4,67,500
Stock and Fixtures :—	
The Royal Assurance Company	3,60,000
The Commercial Union Assurance Company	1,72,000
The Liverpool London and Globe Assurance Company	1,50,000
The Sun Assurance Company	1,00,000
The South British Assurance Company	80,000
The New Zealand Assurance Company	30,000
	8,92,000
Grand Total	13,059,500

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Shortly after four o'clock, yesterday morning, a resident of Watson's Esplanade Hotel raised an alarm of fire, and on the manager being aroused it was discovered that not the hotel, but the adjoining building of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, was in flames. The building

standing. At seven o'clock the flames began to climb the interior of the tower, on top of which is a tank built by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, capable of holding a sufficiency of water to work the hydraulic lift and supply the interior fire apparatus. But it was empty, and even if it had been full there was no one inside the building to make use of the hose with which the building was well supplied. Jets of water were directed inside the tower, but such a hold had the flames obtained, that all the interior wood-work and staircases were consumed.

The Elphinstone College buildings were for some time in danger, for the wind which had at the first carried the flames towards the Secretariat, veered round, and the college-yard was filled with fallen sparks and fragments of burning wood. Twenty or thirty students from the quarters rushed to the scene, and in order to protect the wood-work verandahs from catching fire, poured water over them, and turned their attention also to the wooden window frames of the Record Office, which had become heated by the flames which, passing over the top of the Sassoon Institute, placed them in some danger.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

A bird's-eye view of the fire from the roof of Watson's Hotel furnished a sight not soon to be forgotten. From that position the extent of the destructive work of the fire can be realised. The fire would, from such an inspection, appear to have originated in proximity to the shaft, down which the hydraulic lift is worked. This ran from basement to the roof of the building, alongside the staircase, with which it was in direct communication on each floor. It was clearly by this channel that the fire leapt from storey to storey. At the bottom of the shaft the lift cage lies, and on top of it the ropes, wheels, hauling gear and the guiding rods. Not one section of it remains intact. The wooden pillars of the interior are in some cases burnt to charcoal, and others so charred that not one is of any further use. Iron columns, twisted and broken, fragments of wooden beams, angle-iron, corrugated roofing, and Mangalore tiles lie heaped upon stationery, crockery, silk, and woollen goods, fragments of bottles, flasks, silverware, cutlery, and cases of spoilt provisions. Only the four outward walls of the main building remain standing, and these are so stout and substantial that not a crack has been made in any of them, nor have they bulged an inch out of plumb. Small portions of the floors only remain in position, and these are manifestly unsafe, the operations of the fire brigade having saved just sufficient of their supports in a place or two to retain a few square feet in these places. The interior is one vast pit filled with smouldering debris, not a scrap of serviceable stock or material having escaped. On the top of a square yard of flooring, supported by two palpably insecure columns, the safe, containing the Society's books, invoices, records of deposit accounts, and valuable papers, lies face downwards as though it had toppled over from its base, but it appears to be undamaged, and may prove so, as it is reported to be one of Milner's best, and absolutely fire-proof.

A visit to the rooms in Watson's Hotel which overlook the Stores, revealed the fact that remarkably little damage has been done there. The construction of the building is such as to render a fire almost impossible. The sliding shutters and the verandah railings were charred, and the windows of two rooms destroyed. Had the hotel been constructed of wooden beams and rafters as its neighbours—the likelihood is that the whole pile would also have been destroyed. The spectators in rear of the burning godowns were greatly concerned regarding the fate of two cats which were on the roof and seemed too terrified to attempt escape. They walked from point to point but dare not make a leap for the adjoining roof, where they would have been safe. The fireman endeavoured to move them by directing a jet of water so as to sprinkle them. One shortly afterwards made towards the top of the roof whence it is believed to have dropped into the burning mass below along with the tiles and rafters. The other lay close behind the decorative facing of a gable roof, and though cries of "save the cat" were raised, there was too much work for the firemen to do to admit of their scaling the roof for that purpose. The poor creature was left to its fate. But it is believed that it survived.

The tramway traffic was greatly obstructed. The cars usually commenced running by five o'clock. But the water-hose lay across their lines in front of the Stores, and it was not till nearly nine o'clock that measures had been devised to enable the traffic to run. Some cars had been sent round by Elphinstone Circle and Bori Bunder to bring them on to the main line. Mr. Remington, the General Manager of the Company, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Crisp, Traffic Manager, however, got a band of coolies to work, and by cutting tunnels beneath the lines they were able to sink the hose beneath them without interfering with their utility.

The supply of water was plentiful—sufficient, Mr. Nicholas was heard to say, to work six more steamers had he had them in his stations.

Numerous photographers, amateur and professional, were on the scene, and many excellent views were obtained. Messrs. Clifton and Co., of Medows Street, yesterday issued a large 12×10 picture of the Stores after the fire—a creditable production, considering that it must have been so rapidly produced.

INCIDENTS OF THE DISASTER.

Yesterday afternoon, the proprietor of the Esplanade Hotel, Sirdar Diler Jung, with his usual promptitude to seize occasion by the forelock, offered Major Hildebrand, as the representative of the Army and Navy Society, Ld., an offer of three lakhs for the site and what was left of the buildings as they stood. The purpose for which the site is desired by the proprietor of the hotel, is to enlarge that building southward.

A very regrettable incident occurred after the outbreak was brought under control. It appears that two of the Native lascars belonging to the fire-brigade, while on duty in the burning premises, helped themselves to bottles of brandy and whiskey which were in the Stores, with the result that they became dead drunk, and were after some time found lying insensible under the debris in a corner of the building. They were conveyed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where one of them is progressing favourably under treatment, while his comrade named Hussein Dawood, aged about thirty-five, attached to the Colaba steamer, is lying in a precarious condition. When this latter fireman was admitted into the hospital, he was pulseless, insensible, in a sinking condition, strongly smelling of liquor, and was awfully drenched from top to toe. He did not recover his senses until a late hour last evening. It should be stated that with this exception the conduct of the men of the fire brigade as well as of the police, and all who participated in the fight against the flames was excellent.

A gentleman, whose technical training renders him fully competent to express an opinion, informed our representative that he believes that the fire must have been occasioned by some Native servant in the place secretly disobeying the rule strictly enforced against smoking on the premises, and must have thrown down a match or a lighted *biddee*, which smouldered for a time, and then set fire some combustible material close by. This theory can be supported by the fact that Mr. Hoar, of the firm of Hoar and Co., who lives opposite, states that while he was at dinner on Tuesday night he detected a strong smell of fire. He went down into his own workshop to see where the smell came from, and was told by his servants that there was something burning in the cook-room, and he remarked that the smell was just like that of brown paper. But he heard and thought nothing more about the matter until aroused in the small hours of the morning by the lurid glow of the flames. A European resident of thirty years' standing informed our representative that he does not recollect a fire of such magnitude to have occurred in Bombay during the time he has lived in the city. The work done by the fire brigade is beyond praise, and with such an experience of a great conflagration that might have been far greater before them, the public of Bombay must be gratified that in recent years the brigade has been re-organized, and put on so sound a footing.

THE BUILDING BEFORE AND AFTER THE FIRE.

There are very few, if any, business premises in Bombay equal in appearance and dimensions to the place which has since the 15th April last been the habitant of the Army and Navy Stores. The building, which was constructed in place of the old Municipal Hall by Messrs. Gostling and Morris, has an imposing facade to Rampart Row, while in the rear there is a large annexe facing the Secretariat. The main building consisted of the ground floor and two upper stories, and was occupied by the numerous business departments of the Society, the offices being on the portion of the top floor. The rear annexe was occupied by the packing department, and in the basement were the engines and dynamos with which the electric light was worked. The hall of the main building was lighted by means of a large glass lantern roof, and around the well hole right through the building were the galleries, giving access to the different departments upstairs. This access was obtained by the main staircase on the north side, and the passenger lift was to the rear of the staircase. The open well from the ground floor to the ceiling created a great up-take and current of air, and it was because of this that the fire so quickly spread throughout the place. The whole interior of the building on the upper floors was supported by large and handsome pillars, and as there were no interior walls the fire could at once communicate with the entire place. The floors, which were of timber, were made practically fire-proof by means of concrete and patent stones and plastered ceiling. They stood yesterday's severe test remarkably well, the whole of the first floor, and in fact a good part of the second floor, remaining standing in spite of the heavy weights that fell upon them from the falling roofs and other debris. A complete fire service was arranged by means of a high level service tanks and subsidiary tanks in the rear of the main building. These tanks, which are of tremendous weight, were thrown down, and went crashing through the second floor to the first, which was sufficiently strong to stop their further downward career. Seeing that the distance from the tanks to the first floor was 33 feet, this is a remarkable proof of the great strength of the floor. The rear annexe is fire-proof throughout excepting the roof, and it also stood yesterday's test wonderfully well.

It may be explained that the reason why the building was not made entirely fire-proof was that in its construction the timber roofs and other material of the Municipal Offices were utilized as far as possible, but in all probability when the building is reconstructed it will be made fire-proof throughout. The lantern roof and well, which gave such facilities for the progress of the fire, were necessary to light up the building owing to its being very deep and broad and the light being shut off from the north by Watson's Hotel and from a part of the south side by the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. The detached laboratory and work rooms escaped, as also did the wine department on the ground floor. The stone room below also escaped intact. The books of account and documents, however, were in safes in the office upstairs. At the present moment it is impossible to say whether they are all safe, since they were in the part of second floor which fell, and at the present moment these safes are embedded in a huge mass of debris. Attempts were made during the day to get at them, but that was found to be altogether impossible amidst the smoke and drenching water.

As the forenoon wore on, the fire being well subdued, the engines left one after another until at length only the Fort engine remained. The building still smouldering, the hose was applied without intermission right up to nightfall. As was to be expected, the disaster excited a vast amount of interest. Thousands of people of all classes and conditions visited the scene of the conflagration during the day, and eagerly discussed the details of the affair.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following official report was submitted, yesterday morning, by Inspector Robert to the Commissioner of Police :—"About 4 o'clock, this morning, a fire broke out in one of the rooms situated on the ground floor of the Army and Navy Stores, at Hornby Road. The flames spread with such rapidity that within half-an-hour after the outbreak the whole building was enveloped in flames. The fire-brigade were quickly on the scene, and with a good supply of water and the assistance of large bodies of men belonging to the naval and military forces—who had been specially brought on the scene to assist by their commanding officers—managed to keep the flames somewhat in check and save the adjoining building. The fire was got under control by 6 a.m., but is still burning. Little beyond the walls of the building now remains standing. The amount of damage and the origin of the fire is not yet known. A further report regarding this occurrence will be submitted later on."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. E. PANET, Royal Engineers' transferred from the Bombay to the Punjab Command.

LIEUTENANT G. R. PRIDHAM, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Punjab to the Madras Command.

LIEUTENANT J. H. S. MURRAY, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Punjab to the Bombay Command.

CAPTAIN H. S. STANNELL, Scots Fusiliers, is appointed Station Staff officer, 1st class, in Punjab Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Monro appointed a Deputy assistant Adjutant-General.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—4th Bengal Cavalry: Lieutenant F. V. Smith to be permenent Squadron Officer. 3rd Bombay Cavalry: Lieutenant C. S. Stack to be Adjutant. 6th Bombay Cavalry: Lieutenant H. T. Naylor to be permanent Squadron Officer. 11th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant A. C. Watson to be Adjutant; Lieutenant H. Q. Tytler to be Quartermaster. 2-2nd Gurkhas: Lieutenant A. B. Lindsay, 1st Battalion, is transferred as a temporary measure. 14th Bombay Infantry: Lieutenant F. Owen-Lewis from 12th Bombay Infantry, to be permanent Wing Officer. 2nd Bombay Lancers: Major J. Monteith, 7th Bombay Lancers, to officiate as commandant. 37th Dogras: Lieutenant G. D. P. Swinley. Unattached List, is attached as a supernumerary. Royal Engineers: The undermentioned officers passed the test prescribed in para. 2 of Royal Engineer Corps, Memorandum No. 597, on the 9th December 1895, and are technically qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain:—Lieutenant F. F. Weedon: Lieutenant T. Fraser; and Lieutenant J. R. Chancellor. Military Works Departments: On return from leave Lieutenent G. B. Hingston, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bengal Command.

WHAT IS A KARKOON'S DUTY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers inform me through your valuable paper whether karkoons surveying the land are allowed to trample the cultivation while performing their duty, and whether the cultivators have no right to speak to them? This morning a karkoon entered my field, and while passing from one side to another, trampled some of the cultivation, and on my speaking to him about it, turned upon me and asked me for my name, saying he was going to summon me before a magistrate, and that I had no right to speak to him. I would also like to know what offence I committed?—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, March 11. P. R.

"Is this fair to the dogs?" a correspondent asks us. "A Dandie Dinmont, standing unmuzzled the other day at noon inside the garden gateway of his home in a genteel street at Peckham, is espied by a policeman on the beat armed with dangling cord. With the avidity belonging to the opening day of the new raid, the man in blue tries all he knows in the way of blandishment to induce Dandie to come out into the open street and meet his fate. Meanwhile Phyllis, the housemaid opposite, seeing the situation at a glance, trips lightly across the street and warns Phœbe, Dandie's housemaid, of the state of affairs, and the dog is saved. Baffled policeman declares he would have made mincemeat of him if he had got him. Is that fair to consumers?"

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IMPORTS into Calcutta from foreign countries during March show an increase of over ten per cent. in comparison with the same month of 1895. Cotton manufactures with machinery and metals have contributed chiefly to this increase. Kerosine oil was less by nearly three million gallons, and sugar was received in smaller quantities, but with these exceptions, imports generally have improved.

VARIOUS papers relating to Kafiristan have been presented to Parliament, and among these is the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Kabul. The details we published regarding the latter in November 1893, showed where the new line of the Anglo-Afghan frontier ran, and how under this agreement the Government of India was precluded from all interference in Kafiristan.

THERE were eighteen cases of suicide among the European soldiers in India during 1894. They occurred for the most part during the first and last quarters of the year.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. P. is shortly expected to visit the Dun and Mussoorie, and frantic efforts are being made to render the Saharanpnt-Rajpur road fit to travel on. Perhaps were it left as it is, the projected railway would have all the better chance of being pushed on.

CALCUTTA received its first "nor' wester" storm on Sunday evening, but the rainfall was very slight.

SIR E. COLLEN will, we understand, arrive from England the third week in April, meeting Sir Henry Brackenbury in Bombay.

MR. BLENNERHASSET, Judge of Allahabad, will act as a Judge of the N.-W. P. High Court, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Justice Burkitt, Mr. Denman, Judge of Jaunpur, officiating for Mr. Blennerhasset in the Allahabad Judgeship.

JUDGING from the number of resignations among the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department, the terms offered by the Government of India for continuous service in the country do not seem acceptable to the officers of the Army Veterinary Department. The question of pay and pensions may consequently have to be reconsidered.

A MESSAGE, dated 29th February, states that the Baluch-Afghan Boundary Mission had arrived on the northern limits of Nushki. All was well and the demarcation progressing favourably, the frontier having been settled up to Chagai. A halt of one or two days was to be called in this district to make the final arrangements for the march across the Registan. The weather on the mountain ranges has been very severe, notwithstanding which all the pillar-building on the ranges has been completed.

WILLIAM SMITH, the jockey, died at Bangalore, suddenly on Saturday night. The immediate cause of death was internal hemorrhage brought on by sunstroke. Deceased came to India in 1887 under an engagement with the Maharaja of Jodhpore and subsequently trained Cooch Behar and Paikpara horses. Three years later he came to Bangalore and took over Dignum's stables, and later on he had the Firm and Mr. Luck's stables. Recently he won the Governor's Cup and other races at Colombo. He was 30 years of age.

PUNJABI-ENGLISH is at times almost as good as Anglo-Indian domestic Hindustani. Here is a notice circulated in an up-country station :—"The undersigned beg to announce to the Europeon gentlemen and natives of the station and out Station that the stock usually held has been largely augemented with Baggy, Carriage, table and Chair English-made (new and old) and acquainted with the specimen and drawings. Any gentleman or native can purchase all kinds of furniture fresh made after the inspection with cheap rate. It is quite certain that every gentleman and native will be pleased and purchase the furniture always from this manufacture."

MILITARY titles notwithstanding, Government service apparently is not increasing in popularity with the cadets of the Medical profession in England. We hear that at the last examination only 28 candidates presented themselves for 18 vacancies in the Indian Medical Service, and only 18 for 17 vacancies in the Army Medical Staff. It is evidently farcical to append the term competitive to examinations taking place under such conditions as these. A judicious system of nomination would probably bring out far more competition in the true sense of the word: for most people are inclined to attach some value to that which can only be obtained as a favour, while there is no glamour whatever over a public examination in which there are hardly more candidates than there are posts.

A DETACHMENT of one hundred men from the garrison of the 13th Madras Infantry stationed at Mindatsakan in the Southern Chin Hills, has proceeded to the assistance of the Civil authorites in punishing the Yendu-Chins who recently committed several raids on the village of Swilegyin, not many miles from Laungshee. The detachment, which is under the command of a British Officer, will proceed right into the Yendu-Chin country in the Arrakan Yomas. The Chin-bon Chins are reported to be giving much assistance to the column and no serious difficulties are at present anticipated in tracing the raiders, who have taken to the jungles. The country around is very hilly and rough and little if anything is known of the paths, but good and suitable guides have been engaged to accompany the column. Endeavours will be made to collect information about the people and their country.

THE *rabi* harvest in Bundelkund is now so far advanced, and the test works opened have so far served their purpose, that it has become possible, and necessary, for the Government to lay down its plans for meeting the future. The object before Government in its measures for dealing with the scarcity is two-fold. First to keep the people as far as possible near their homes, and so to prevent the disintegration of villages; and secondly, to ensure the expenditure on relief being of permanent good to the Districts concerned and of a nature to help towards their future development and agricultural security. With these ends in view, the larger relief works will aim at providing good feeder roads, and facilities for irrigation, whose benefits will remain after the distress has passed away. The system of relief works to be adopted falls under various heads, which may be distinguished as follows :—

1. Works for the able-bodied.
2. Modified tasks for the less strong.
3. Gratuitous relief (outdoor and in poor houses) for those unable to work.
4. Hospitals and medical comforts for the sick.
5. Agricultural advances for improvements.
6. Advances to those of the more respectable classes, who have been brought into indigence for their temporary support.
7. Suspensions and remissions of revenue.
8. Facilitation of the trade in grain.

The executive and medical staff of each of the Districts has already been substantially strengthened; and the framework of the relief system has everywhere been constructed. At the conference at Jhansi on the 11th and 12th instant, over which the Lieutenant-Governor presides, the questions remaining for decision will be discussed by an assembly including the Commissioner of the Division, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Superintending Engineer, the Collectors and Sub-Divisional Officers of the affected Districts and the District Engineers. The case of each District will be separately examined, and the arrangements settled in detail as far as is possible under each of the abovenamed heads. In this way, it is hoped, that a plan of operations will be laid down that will make further instructions from Government unnecessary, leaving the local officers in a position to meet each emergency as it arises. Famine relief is essentially a matter in which, subject to a general policy, reasonably wide latitude and initiative must be left to the men on the spot, and this has been wisely kept in view by Government. Another matter which will be settled at the conference is the important question of reports and accounts. These are broadly provided for by the Famine Code, but some specific instructions may also be found necessary.

No fewer than five occupants of the Judicial Bench will be entitled to retire on pensions during the course of the present year. The first of these is Mr. Justice Mathew, who was raised to the Bench in March, 1881. Next to him come Mr. Justice Cave and Justice Kay, whose judgeships date from only a few weeks later. Mr. Justice Chitty will be entitled to retire in like manner in September, and Mr. Justice North in November next. Senior to all the above five are the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lindley, Lord Justice Lopes, Baron Pollock, and Mr. Justice Hawkins, to all of whom it has long been optional to retire. Lord Esher, who is past eighty years of ago, has sat upon the Bench for over a quarter of a century, having been made a judge of the Common Pleas in 1868.

SHOULD the national esteem for the late Prince Henry of Battenberg move in the directions of a memorial, none could be more suitable (says the *Globe*) than the establishment of an inland sanatorium for the unfortunate Britons at Cape Coast Castle and Elmina. There seems to be little questions that the Prince picked up the seeds of the disease which unhappily ended his promising life while journeying across the malarial flats flying between the littoral and prahsu. But symptoms did not, however, become manifest until he had gone farther to the front, and had there been a sanaforium in Adansi Hills, he would have stood far better chance of shaking off the disease than by retracing his steps across the malarial country. There must be some site suitable for the purposes in a range which at one point has an altitude of 1,500 feet. Even Moinsi Hill, which is crossed by the Kumassi road, has a height of 600 feet and the summit is therefore, well above malarial level. Of course, the temperature would not be cool, in the European sense, even at 1,500 feet above the sea. But it would be appreciably cooler than on the plains, while the air, instead of being stagnant and laden with fever germs, would be stirred by breezes. Now that the Colony includes Ashantiland within its jurisdiction, the establishment of a sanatorium becomes almost a "sine qua non." It was very observable the other day how rapidly the healh of the European troops deteriorated on the return journey as soon as the higher land was left the behind. The sick-list by the time the coast was reached was nearly doubled.

MOURAD BEY, who in his absence from Constantinople has been sentenced to death by default, is is the bold official who last October made a personal appeal to the Sultan to rid himself of his evil counsellors at the Imperial Palace, to govern by a responsible Cabinet of honest, conscientious men, capable of forming their opinion, and free to resign when it was not not accepted by his Majesty; to call dishonest administrators in the provinces (whom Mourad described as little better than brigands) to account; and to open his gates to all complainants who wished to come, as in ancient times, to lay their grievances before their sovereign. The Sultan saw this faithful counsellor, and for a moment a new era seemed about to dawn in Turkey. We give below his own account of his interview, which he afterwards published in Paris. The Sultan, said Mourad Bey, gave me an audience and in a tete-a-tete of more than two hours' duration the most complete agreement seemed to be established between us as we exchanged ideas. When I quitted the Palace I was authorised to present to him a draft Constitution, moderate yet liberal. I was filled with joy for the future of my country. Alas! my happiness was of brief duration. A few days later Kiamil Pacha was dismissed, and the honest element in the Ministry had to give place to corrupt men who had long been denounced by public opinion. The day after Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech I presented myself at the Palace. The Sultan, instead of receiving me, contented himself by sending me a smooth message by his First Chamberlain. I was convinced from that moment that there was no hope of doing any good with a sovereign who was a hypocrite avove everything. I decided to quit my country and make my appeal in its favour to the civilized world. Mourad Bey kept his word. He consulted first with five leading spirits of the Young Turkey party, who joined him on the Bosphorus; and the means of combating the nefarious policy of the Sultan, "that perturber of the public peace," was discussed. A revolution was feasible. Some patriots offered to sacrifice their lives to achieve their contry's liberty; but it was deemed the wisest course to make a further appeal to the public opinion of Europe. Mourad himself accepted the mission, of denouncing his sovereign a mission distasteful and even savouring of sacrilege to the Mussulman; but justifying his conscience by the requirements of the supreme interests of his country he went into exile. "Le Palais de Yielditz et la Sublime Porte le veritable mal d'Orient par Mourad Bey, ancien Commissiarie Imperial pres la dette publique Ottomane" was published towards the end of last year, and now we have the Sultan's reprisals in the sentence of death pronounced against him for "conduct calculated to disturb public order in the Turkish Empire."

THE President of the French Republic cannot dissolve the Chamber of Deputies without the consent of the Senate, and moreover the 6th Article of the Constituton expressly declares that the Ministers are responsible as a body not to the Chamber of Deputies but "to the Chambers," for their general policy and also for their acts as individuals. There is no way out of the difficulty by a revision of the constitution, for although each Chamber may separately declare the necessity for such a revision, it cannot take effect until they have both so resolved and have unitedly, in a sitting as a National Assembly, determined to revise the constitutional laws.

IN France the Senate is an elective body. It consists of 300 members who must be 40 years of age. No member of a Royalist family is eligible. The number of military and naval members of the Senate is also severely limited. The Senators are elected by electoral colleges in each department and the colonies and the electoral colleges are composed of the deputies and general councils of each department, of the district councillors (conseillers d'arrondissement) and delegates chosen from the electors of the commune by each municipal council. These electoral colleges are divided into three series. Each series elect their Senators for nine yerrs, and the dates of the elections are so fixed that there is a renewal of one-third the Senate every three years.

NEARLY three hundred persons, including the principal clergy, gentry, tradesmen, and agriculturists of the town and neighbourhood, assembled at Lichfield at the annual Lenten entertainment (the term is not used in Rosencrants's sense) given by the Mayor of that city. Noting the fact that their host is a descendant of Elias Ashmole, the founder of the great Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, Dean Luckock, in returning thanks for the clergy, suggested that it would be fitting if during the present Mayoralty there should be established in Lichfield —Johnson's native town—a Johnsonian Museum, to which Johnson's admirers might resort. As is well known, a local committee has already been formed with that object, and the Dean promised shortly to convene a gathering at the Deanery in support of the movement. According to custom, when the dejeuner was at an end the Mayor and his retinue proceeded in state to the market-place and proclaimed the opening of the great pleasure fair.

THE Queen's youngest great grandson (whose baptism took place at Sandringham on Feb. 17) is less burdened with names than his brother, whose christening, it will be remembered, was a compliment not only to his relatives but to the nationalities of the United Kingdom. His names were quste rhythmically arranged. Though they are numerous they run trippingly on the tongue, and have the sound of a refrain; Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. The new comer has not seven names, but four—Albert Frederick Arthur George. Two of these names, it will be seen, he shares with his brother. The baby-Prince's first name, Albert, is of course, derived from his great grandfather, his grandfather, and his father. It is a name deservedly cherished in the Royal Family, and there is no son of Albert the Good, or son's son, who has not borne it. The second name, Frederick, is also a name of the infant Prince's father and of the late German Emperor. Arthur, of course, is the good old English name borne by the child's grand-uncle the Duke of Connaught; and George is his father's historic, Hanoverian dynastic name.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN GERMAN JEWS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Joseph Kaufmann, a general merchant, residing at Colaba, charged one H. Stieller with assaulting him on the 14th February last, in Medows Street, Fort. Mr. De Souza appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Hemming.

His Worship, in delivering his decision, said: I do not consider it necessary to go into any detailed analysis of the evidence in this case, but shall only state generally that it appears from the evidence of the complainant, and of all the witnesses, who state that they saw anything of the assault, that the accused did strike the complainant with his fist. The complainant also states that the accused struck him with his stick, but the rest of the witnesses do not bear him out in this respect. Mr. Hemming for the accused asked me to reject the complainant's evidence as grossly exaggerating what actually took place. I am unable to do that, for it does not appear to me that because other witnesses do not depose to all the details of what I may call a progressive incident, I am justified in disbelieving the evidence of the one man, who was in a position to state actually what occurred. It is also a fact deposed to by most, if not all, of the witnesses, that the assault took place when the locality was crowded, and that a crowd gathered round the principals in the matter, and, therefore, it appears to me to be only likely that the witnesses who were called in this Court would be unable to see everything that took place. Under these circumstances I do not consider that I am justified in rejecting the complainant's evidence either as totally untrue or as grossly exaggerated. I can quite understand that a man who receives a beating, whether from a stick or a fist, has a much graver idea of its severity than another person, who has only seen it inflicted. I have then on complainant's behalf, his evidence, and that of the police sepoy, the Oriental Bank peon, the coolie Tookaram, and the victoria-driver, all of whom depose to the assault by the accused upon complainant. Against this evidence, which was very closely scrutinized by Mr. Hemming, I have the bare statement of the accused that it was the complainant who began the affray, and that he only defended himself. I do not believe the statement of the accused. I am satisfied that it was he who assaulted the complainant, and I must convict him of the assault. With regard to the gravity of the offence, I must consider what was accused's motive in assaulting complainant. It appears that the accused gave evidence in this court in a case in which complainant had filed an information against one of the accused's friends, and on that case I held that the accused's evidence was untrue and I determined the case in complainant's favour. It is suggested that this assault upon complainant was intended as payment of a grudge accused had against him on account of that case. No other motive is suggested on either side, and it appears to me that that suggestion affords the only probable motive for the assault, and that makes it a much more serious matter than it otherwise would be. I must, therefore, inflict a substantial fine upon the accused, and I accordingly fine him Rs. 30.

THE MOPLAH RISING.

LORD WENLOCK ON THE OUTBREAK.

News regarding the Moplah outbreak, dated 6th instant, states that intimation has been received that 22 fanatics have stationed themselves near Wandur. The detachment of the South Staffords has proceeded thither. Another party of fanatics is reported eight miles east of this. Anonymous letters are being received daily apparently to mislead the authorities. The lives of the Collector and the special Assistant Collector are threatened anonymously. All this is usual in these Moplah disturbances.

Speaking in reply to the farewell address of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association at the conversazione at the Town Hall, Lord Wenlock referred to the Moplah trouble thus: The only misfortune which darkens the last days of my office is the shadow cast over us by the unfortunate events now taking place in Malabar. I can only say on behalf of the Government that it is with the greatest sorrow that we have received the news of the unfortunate deaths of the misguided fanatics whose lives have been terminated in the manner in which we have heard. It is impossible at the present moment to decide on the causes which have led to this unfortunate outbreak. It will be the duty of the Government to investigate this matter most thoroughly. Only two years ago similar events took place in Malabar. As far as we are able to judge we can only look upon the condition of the people in that part of the country as requiring some very large and drastic remedy. For my own part I cannot help thinking that at the bottom of the trouble lies the old question of the tenure of land. The Moplah Community are suffering very much from poverty and degradation, and from the difficulty they experience in entering upon a more successful and prosperous career. The Government some time ago appointed Mr. Benson, whom I am pleased to see here to-night, to take up and enquire thoroughly into the question of Malabar land tenure. Since then her Majesty has been pleased to transfer Mr. Benson to a higher office, but the Government has fortunately found another officer of equally sound and judicial training in H. T. Ross, whose knowledge of Malabar and its people is a very great, and we hope it will not be long now before he is able to present the Government with a scheme by which legislation may be undertaken which will go far to remedy the present unfortunate state of affairs in Malabar. As I have said already, it is with great sorrow that I find that this unfortunate affair has happened at the termination of my career, but I sincerely hope we have seen the worst and that very shortly the trouble will be over. I trust also that nothing like the terrible massacre which took place the other day will ever be seen again in that locality.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioner" writes:—History repeats itself. Twelve years ago our merchants were clamouring for docks; the docks are here, and a nice mess they have made of our trade, yet only eleven years ago the President of the Chamber of Commerce decided that the docks would not be a boon and a blessing to the Port, and his remarks were apparently received with approval by the members of the Chamber. Later Presidents have been rather shy of discoursing about these docks; their remarks generally have taken the form of a wail that the Government do not relieve the Port of the burden of interest; while in the same breath they propose to make a large inroad on the Government revenues by a heavy reduction in Railway freights. Mr. Playfair has discovered that in Rosario there are no less than five lines of railways leading grain to that seaport; but he omits to mention what dividens these lines are paying and under what circumstances they were constructed. It seems clear that if the average length of transport from the grain districts to Rosario is 300 miles, this is about half the average distance between the grain districts and Calcutta. Ocean freights to the United Kingdom would, as a rule, be less from Rosario than Calcutta, and the yield per acre is greater than in India; so that it is not surprising that the exports of linseed and wheat from Argentina have increased and that those from India have declined.

We are quite at one with the President in urging that every economy should be practised and that railway carriage should be reduced to its lowest limit. But inasmuch as the State is expected to guarantee the return of a dividend on Indian railways, the spectacle of five competing lines to Calcutta is one which the Government cannot be expected to view with favour.

The Government of India treats the railway system as a whole. It is not concerned with the particular port to which produce may go; in fact, as a question of political economy its interest is to divert traffic to the port from which the freight is cheapest; because, at that port the highest price will be paid for produce and that price is retained in the country. If railway rates to Calcutta, which are much cheaper than those to Bombay, are sensibly reduced, the rates to Bombay must be reduced also, and this will mean a serious loss to the revenues. Of course, if railway rates are keeping produce in the country which is not wanted here, and which would otherwise be exported, the matter is little different but it is doubtful if this is the case. The time seems ripe for again discussing the question of a Central Railway Station, which the metropolis of India sadly needs. Yet while the Chamber of Commerce see nothing but disaster in a monopoly being given to the East Indian Railway, which is admittedly the best-managed line in India, they are opposed to any extension of the Bengal Central Railway, and in a favour of a monopoly being granted to the Eastern Bengal Railway, the complaints regarding the management of which are loud and deep. Can the force of inconsistency further go? When Chittagong has been transferred to Assam an attempt will naturally be made to transform that port into the Karachi of Eastern India. By objecting to the Bengal Central Railway making a junction with Chandpore, there is a break in the Assam Bengal line to Calcutta, and Chittagong becomes instead the natural port for that railway. The position taken up on this point by the Committee, is not approved by several men of weight and position in the Chamber, and some members abstained from attending the annual meeting, rather than raise a controversy.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 10.

10 a.m.	77·3

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11.

6 a.m.	73·3
10 a.m.	79·5
2 p.m.	82·4
6 p.m.	81·4

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH OF MARCH, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number o miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samli shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·854	NW	5	89·1	63·9	38	...	1·96	−0·82
Agra	29·872	NW	5	91·1	63·1	45	...	0·21	−0·92
Lowpore	29·854	W	6	94·3	63·0	37	...	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·851	WNW	5	96·1	63·4	31	...	0·75	−1·07
Jhansi	29·891	Calm	2	91·1	66·7	29	...	0·33	−0·82
Jacobabad	29·892	Calm	6	90·5	64·1	76	0·10	0·16	−0·62
Karachi	29·950	WNW	11	86·8	71·0	76	...	0·14	−1·25
Jeypore	29·885	NE	4	91·1	60·1	27	...	0·30	−1·15
Ajmere	29·948	SW	2	89·4	56·2	50	...	0·02	−1·14
Deesa	29·923	W	5	97·3	63·0	51	...	..	−0·52
Ahmedabad	29·936	NNW	2	96·2	68·6	59	...	..	...
Bhuj	29·918	WNW	11	92·5	67·9	75	...	0·14	−0·24
Rajkot	29·932	WNW	8	91·4	67·4	75	...	0·03	−0·50
Veraval	29·919	NNW	29	83·6	68·3	81	...	..	...
Neemuch	29·963	N	6	89·8	64·2	32	...	0·02	−0·99
Indore	29·919	N	3	90·2	57·6	40	...	0·08	−0·94
Sangor	29·905	Calm	2	94·9	64·2	32	...	0·49	−1·96
Jubulpore	29·893	NE	3	96·5	58·8	35	...	0·10	−2·26
Hoshangabad	29·910	Calm	1	94·8	62·7	1	...	0·25	−1·37
Khandwa	29·916	SE	6	98·7	64·6	22	...	...	−1·29
Raipur	29·877	NW	4	98·4	72·1	24	...	...	−1·77
Nagpur	29·881	Calm	4	99·3	69·6	46	...	0·16	−2·48
Amraoti	29·904	SW	4	97·7	68·3	54	...	...	−2·17
Akola	29·889	WSW	5	97·8	61·8	30	...	...	−2·54
Surat	29·932	Calm	C	94·7	63·6	66	...	...	−0·25
Malegaon	29·917	WNW	6	93·4	60·2	40	...	...	−1·23

WRITERS AND READERS.

Now and then discussions arise as to the comparative rewards obtained by great modern English writers from their books. We hear that the author's profit for the past ten years on the Ruskin publications represents a sum of between £30,000 and £40,000, or an annual average of from £3,000 to £4,000. Nothing could better show the immense hold that Ruskin, although he has written hardly anything for a long time, continues to have on the English-speaking people.

Mr. William Archer's Theatrical World of 1895, the new volume of a yearly publication which has now become indispensable to followers of the contemporary drama, is almost ready. Mr. Pinero has written a long Prefatory Letter; the first thing of the kind, so far as we know, that he has every done. It is reminiscent rather than theoretical or controversial in character, and deals mainly with his early days in Edinburgh. For the rest, Mr. Archer himself has written a short Epilogue for the volume, and Mr. H. G. Hibbert has done, as he did last year, a full synopsis of playbills.

Mr. John Lane has hit upon the idea of publishing a popular edition of The Complete Angler in twelve parts. Mr. Richard Le Gallienne will act as editor and will supply biographies of Walton and Cotton, and notes elucidating local and contemporary allusions. Mr. Edmund H. New is to provide a series of drawings principally of a topographical character. To collect material for his pictures Mr. New has spent many months in tracing the footsteps of Walton and Cotton. The text of the book will be reprinted from the edition of 1676, that being the last published under Walton's personal supervision.

An unkind rumour was in circulation a short time ago to the effect that the distinguished conductors of a London monthly magazine had written to Mr. Swinburne asking him to furnish them with a sonnet not exceeding two pages in length. We are inclined to think that there must have been some truth in this from seeing on page 439 of the "Pall Mall Magazine" for March a "sonnet," by Mr. Henry Overy, consisting of two six-line stanzas with two four-syllable lines in them. The next thing should be a triolet, published serially, or a "chant royal" in the form of a quatrain.

Paul Bourget has written quite a long introduction for the translation of his novel Mensonges, which Messrs. Chatto are about to publish. In this introduction, addressed to the translator, Mr. John de Villiers, he discusses rather a striking question. Briefly it is the difference in the standpoint of an Anglo-Saxon and a Latin people towards fiction. One result of this difference which French novelists feel most keenly, M. Bourget says, is the reproach of immorality in their works. Balzac spent a lifetime in defending himself against such a charge. So it is with Flaubert, so with Zola, and now here M. Bourget addresses a direct word to the English public.

Mr. R. Barry O'Brien, author of Fifty Years of Concessions to Ireland and other valuable works, and one of the assistant editors of the New Irish Library, is preparing a book which is greatly needed. It is A Popular History of Ireland, not of the kind intended solely for schools, but one which can be placed in the hands of the Englishman who may desire to obtain in brief compass an account of Irish history from the earliest times to our own day. Mr. Fisher Unwin will be the publisher.

The large-paper edition of The Purple East contains, in addition to the sonnets in the small edition, the fine one To the Sultan, which appeared in our columns after the publication of the latter. The large-paper edition, of which only a very limited number has been printed, is uniform with the large-paper editions of the Father of the Forest and Odes, and has been prepared in deference to the wishes of the numerous collectors of Mr. Watson's books.

In a notice of Book Prices Current, which was published a few days ago, a contemporary referred to the fact that very few first editions of Sir Walter Scott's works occurred in the sale room last year. The present season has commenced well, both as regards number and price, for at Sotheby's a first edition of Guy Mannering, sewed and uncut, has just fetched seven guineas; The Antiquary, £3 5s.; the first and second series of Tales of My Landlord, £16; and Rob Roy, £5, all in the pristine beauty of boards and quite uncut. As a curious contrast, one lot comprised first editions of eleven of Scott's novels (thirty-seven volumes in all), realised only £2 15s. They had the misfortune, however, to be halfbound, and some of the volumes were water-stained.

The artist has not too many books of reference to help keep him punctual in submitting his pictures to the different exhibitions of the year; consequently the "Artist's Almanac," a tiny sixpenny book which Messrs. G. Rowney and Co. issue, should be recognised as a handy guide on this and kindred data. We have just received a copy for 1896, the issue being delayed as some of the institutions do not make their arrangements untill the year is somewhat advanced. Within its limits the book may be bespoken a wide circulation.

Mr. Owen Wister's book of Western America, Red Men and White, will now be issued by Messrs. Osgood. Speaking of his stories, the author, in a thoughtful introduction, dwells upon the markedly different types of life and thought represented in the American Union. Take Boston or New York, on the one hand, and on the other the vendettas of blood which have descended from father to son among the mountaineers in Kentucky and Tennessee. Or even more striking, he instances the case of a negro who, not long ago, was publicly tortured to death in Texas. He thinks that the people who journeyed by excursion ticket to see such a scene should date their letters from many years B.C. Mr. Remington illustrates the book.

In a forthcoming book, Law in Christian Theology, the Duke of Argyll completes the argument which he began in his Reign of Law, and The Unity of Nature. The Reign of Law, first published in 1866, passed through eight editions in two years. At that time its author abandoned the idea—which he has since resumed—of pursuing his subject into the domain of theology. Among other works which Mr. Murray has in hand are, The Letters of Frederic, Lord Blachford, who was Under Secretary of State for the Colonies during the years 1860–71; Mr. Thomas Mackay's new book, Poor Law Reform; a new, revised and cheaper edition of Mrs. Minto Ellio's delightful book, Roman Gossip; a History of Education, by Principal Donaldson, of St Andrew's; and a History of Astronomy, by Mr. Arthur Berry, Secretary to the Cambridge University Extension Syndicate.

Mr. G. M. Theal, the well-known South African historian, is at present engaged in the preparation of a work dealing with the Portuguese occupation of African territory. The volume will commence with the arrival of Pedro da Nhaya in 1505 and continue the record up to 1625, at which point Mr. Theal's earlier volumes begin, and a couple of chapters will be utilised in bringing the history up to date. Mr. Rhodes has given Mr. Theal great assistance in the work by the loan of copies of official Portuguese documents. A curious point in connection with Mr. Theal's researches is that he learned Portuguese on purpose to qualify himself for his task. It is understood that Mr. Theal's book will throw important light on the history of the Bantu tribes, and also on the efforts made by Dominican and Jesuit missionaries amongst the natives.

The death is announced of Mr. John Henry Le Keux, the engraver, whose beautiful work is so well known to all readers of Mr. Ruskin's earlier books. Mr. Ruskin, in many a note to Modern Painters, recorded his "sincere thanks and admiration for the care and skill" of Mr. Le Keux, and especially praised "his power of imitating actual touches of colour with pure lines." Mr. Le Keux, on his side, gave an interesting account a year or two ago of his relations with the great writer. "Mr Ruskin," he said, "never fixed a price; I charged what I liked; he never complained—in fact offered more. One plate, 'The Tree Stump of Chamouni,' he said I had made too good, saving put in too much touch. I promised to alter it. On my next visit I took him another proof, which is the plate printed. He asked me how I had altered it so well. I told him I had not altered the plate, but had engraved another, as it was much less trouble than scraping out and altering. 'Then charge me for both plates,' was his request, I did so. Mr. Ruskin was especially pleased with The Moat of Nuremberg. The tree stem of Albert Durer, reproduced for line in the plate of tree stems, he thought a marvel."

Happily for all concerned, Mr. Ruskin could afford to spare no expense in the production of his books. In a published letter to Mr. Le Keux, he says: "I've been wading through the rubbish of modern political economy—which one must do before one can send it to the devil, to whom it properly belongs. I hear that my people have been practising it on the plates by beating down the printers. Would you kindly send me word what the printers ought to have for good and careful printing, and I will see about it."

In about a month the first volume of the new Byron will be published by Mr. Heinemann. There are to be two issues of this ten volume edition. The limited one, on handsome paper, will be published at five guineas the set, or double the price of the ordinary issue. Byrons letters will be specially interesting in their new form. As regards the letters and diaries, says the publisher, "it is purposed to remove them from that environment of Moore's narrative in which they have stood so long congealed," and "to add to their bulk." But there will be no "revelations." It is assumed that they are neither possible nor desirable. It is "certain, in fact, that Byron has nothing to lose, but much to gain, by frank and dispassionate treatment." The letters and diaries will be annotated "just sufficiently for the apprehension of allusions originally obscure." Though among the best in the English language, Byron's letters are by no means so well and widely known as they should be.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 10.

Hebbert, Lt, Bo, R F, on leave, from Kirkee.
Davidson, Capt. Bo, R A, on leave, from Mhow.
Edwards, Surgn Capt, Bengal, I M S, on duty, from England.
Percy-Smith, Col, Foreign Dept, E I Force, from furlough, from England.
Macnaviay, Capt, Punjab, 4th Sikhs, from leave, from England.

MARCH 11.

Rawling, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Som L I, on sick leave, from Mian Mir.
Leatham, Lt, Col, Bengal, H P Dembark for England, from Agra.
Maclachlan, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on medical certificate, from Secunderabad.
Maclachlan, Lt, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, on duty, from Rawalpindi.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Salveson, Capt, Punjab, R E, to join, to Umballa.

MARCH 10.

Bell, Lt, Punjab, 38th Dogras, on leave, to Nowshera.
Gregory, Lt, Punjab, 19th B L, on duty, to Mian Mir.
Kappey, Lt, Ms, 26th M I, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th March, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 14th instant at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.
Dress.—Review order—khaki.
2. The range will be reserved on Saturday afternoon the 14th instant, for all members who have not done their class firing. The trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later. The attendance on the range will count as Commanding Officer's parade.
3. Company Drill and Guard Mounting at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) on the ground in front of Head-quarters.
Dress.—Any.
4. F Company prize firing will take place at Cooria on Tuesday next the 17th instant at 6-45 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station, at 7 o'clock this morning.
Dress.—Drill Order.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th March, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Neebir Road Head-quarters to-day at 8-30 p.m. The proficiency class will meet at both Head-quarters to-day at 8-30 p.m.
2. There will be class firing at Cooria to-morrow morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m., and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. The proficiency class will parade for examination on Saturday next the 14th instant as follows:—
Dress:—Khaki without putties.
Morning, without arms at 6-45 a.m. for Gun drill.
Evening, with arms at 4-45 p.m. for Company drill.
4. Members are reminded that Saturday next the 14th inst., is the last day on which refunds can be made on Camp Tickets.
5. All members who can do so are requested to attend at the Fort Head-quarters on Saturday afternoon next at 4-15 p.m. sharp to assist in forming a Company to be drilled by the Proficiency candidates. Dress drill order with arms.
6. The following is the result of the drawing for the "Carter" Cup, Sub-divisional Team Carbine Competition. Teams to fire on the dates specified and to be on the range before 8 a.m.:—

March 22nd.
No. 2 Sub-division .....No. 2 Company.
No. 4 " .....No. 1 "
No. 3 " .....No. 1 "
No. 2 " .....No. 1 "

March 29th.
No. 3 Sub-division .....No. 2 Company.
No. 1 " .....No. 2 "
No. 4 " .....No. 2 "
No. 1 " .....No. 1 "

7. Gunner B. Robbins has been declared the winner of the Layers prize. Br. Long, second.
8. It is notified for information that the Dress for the Volley Firing Competition on Sunday next will be Drill Order with arms and putties.

By Order.
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette, March 7.)

Mr H L Webster, Dist Supt of Police, Muttra, furlough out of India for eight months with effect from the 21st March 1896.

Col F Currie, Bengal Cavalry, Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, furlough out of India on private affairs for eight months, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 1st April 1896.

Mr W M Sherer, District Supt of Police and Personal Assistant to the Inspr Genl of Police, N W Provinces and Oudh furlough out of India for eight months, with effect from the 21st March 1896.

Mr T C Lewis, Director of Public Instruction, N W Provinces and Oudh, furlough out of India for nine months, on medical certificate with effect from the 1st March 1896.

Mr R Kinloch, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Allahabad, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Muttra, vice Mr H L Webster, granted furlough.

Mr R G Hardy, Magte and Collr, Moradabad, to officiate as Commissioner of the Fyzabad Divn, vice Col F Currie, granted furlough.

Mr C E Wild, Joint Magistrate, Bareilly, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector Moradabad.

Mr C J A Hoskins, Dist Supt of Police, Cawnpore, to be Personal Assistant to the Inspr Genl of Police N-W Provinces and Oudh, vice Mr W M sherer, granted fur ough.

First Class Military Assist Surgn M Murphy, Offg Civil Surgn, is confirmed as Civil Surgeon with effect from the 25th Sept 1895.

Mr J C Faunthorpe, Offg Jt Magte, from Allahabad to Cawnpore.

Mr W J D Burkitt, Offg Jt Magte, from Cawnpore to Banda.

Mr D R Lyle, Asst Magte and Collr, from Shahjahanpur to Budaun.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

49-95—Brown and M—Jeewaji Framji and others vs The Hon'ble Basil Lang Advocate General and others—K D Shroff, P R and K, Little and Co, Nanu and H, and B and K.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

308-95—Ardeshir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjibora—Bland and N—Part heard.

76-92—Payne G and S—Rampratab Samrathroy and another vs Foolibai and another—Dickshit and D—Part heard.

436-94—Chitnis M and M—Chunilal Chotalal and others vs Bhookhandas Bhagtidas and another—Tyabjee D and Co.
For Hearing Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

410-411-68—Craigie, L and G—Murrivalabhdas Gulliadas vs Ootamchand Maneckjee—Bhaishunker and K and Diksnit and D.
For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

14-95—Thackordas, D and C—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs Venayek Rameshundra L and o hers—Crawford B and Co, M H Khan, and Brown and M.

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870 and in the matter of Govt emoen and Purshotum Narayen and others—Framjee M and M for claimant.
Postponed Long Causes.

622-95—In person—Anandrao Damodher Wagle vs Howard Bicknell—H Bicknell (in person).

14-95—Hiralal and M—Ramdayal Nathmal vs Alexander Harvey and others—Payne G and S.

193-95—Edgelow and G—Morarji Khimji vs Goolbai—Tyabjee D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

33-91—Little and Co, and F and Nicholson—Goswami Shree Jivanlajee Maharaj vs Goswami Shree Girdhurlaljee Tricumjee Maharaj—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Part heard.

9-95—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Karsondas Govindjee and others vs Maneckbai—Payne G and S.

10-95—Tyabjee and Dayabhoy—Karsondas Govindjee and others vs Maneckbai—Payne G and S.

1-96—Payne G and S—Hajee Hassam—Hajee Gani and others vs Noorbai widow of the deceased—Chalk W and S.
Postponed Long Causes.

392-95—Daphtary and F—Dayabhoy Jamnadas vs Venilal Tapidas—Tyabjee D and Co.

543-95—James Peace—Ebrahim Gani and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman—Payne G and S.

477-94—M H Scallan—Loomba Rama and others vs Davideen Madarlal and another—In person (a pauper).

222-95—Wadia and G—Sulleman Lukha vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash—Tyabjee D and Co.

385-95—J Dorabjee—Peerjee Khan Mahomed vs Ismail Kool Mahomed and others—Hiralal and M, In person and Craigie L and O.

574-94—J C Cama—Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and another vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistry and others—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

517-95—Little and Co—Moroba Ramcrushna and another vs Luxuman Nana Patel—Khunderao S.
To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

664-94—Little and Co—Vinayek Ramchunder Luxumonjee and another vs Goorunath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

241-95—Craigie L and G—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

877-70—Crawford B and Co—J C Cama and J Dorabjee—Mithibai vs L N Banajee and others—Ardeshir H and D, Craigie L and O, and Roughton and B.
For Further Direction and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

255-95—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Ramjee Baljee—Janardhun and A.
Postponed Long Causes.

606-95—James Peace—Balcrishna Shivshunker vs Khoja Mahomed Medi Tharia Topun—Tyabjee D and Co.

611-94—Wadia and G—Chundoojee Khooshaljee and others vs Poonamchand Krishnajee and others—M L Shroff, and Wadia and G.

38-95—M L Shroff—Poonamchund Krishnajee and others vs Chuntoojee Khooshaljee and others—Wadia and G, and M L Shroff.

522-95—Thakoredas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoo vs Gangjeebhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

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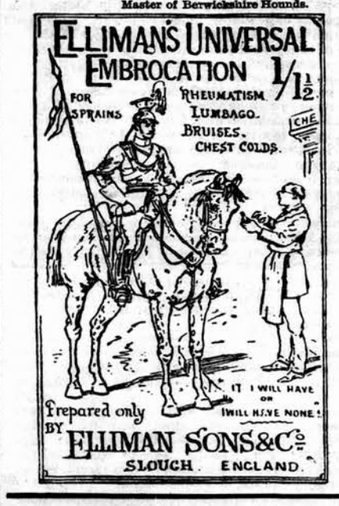

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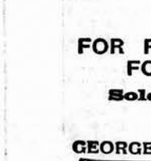

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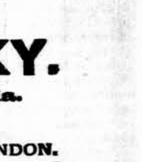

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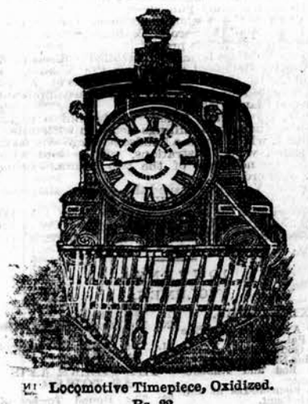

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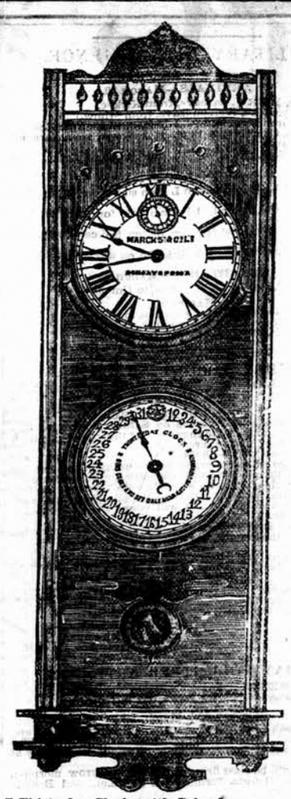

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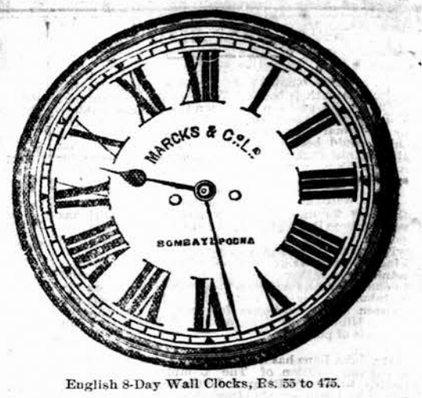

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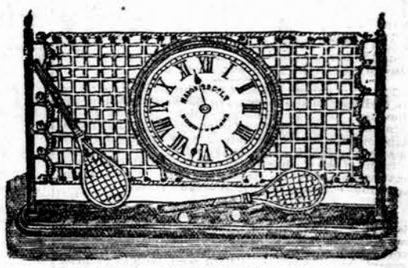

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